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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS.

ville.
J. M. Lambdin, Hepkins

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

rance that is really intolerable, and to call for a prompt correction of it. Wherever our troops go, they are forced to make requisi ions upon the inhabitants for hav, corn, oats, and such other articles as they need, and it is made the duty of the Quartermasters or assistant Quartermasters to see the accounts properly made out and to certify them for pay-

Now it is a discreditable fact, that very many if not most of the Quartermasters and assistant Quartermasters either don't know how to do their duty or don't want to do it. We have heard of hundreds of accounts made out and certified by them, all worthless on account of irregularity. Indeed irregularity is the rule, and regularity, if it ever occurs, the exon. We had an account ourselves the other day for articles taken, but the Quartermaster in signing it, omitted to specify what regiment or brigade he belonged to. We presented the account for payment in this city, but the omission was justly pronounced vital, and the consequence was that we had to publish an advertisement enquiring to what regiment Mr. Quartermaster So-and-so belonged. When eral Buell's troops came to Louisville a few weeks ago on the Salt River road, they of course purchased a vast amount of necessaries along the whole route, doing something in that way at almost every farmhouse they came to, and the Quartermasters affixed their names to accounts, yet several farmers both beyond Salt River and on this side of it have assured us that they found the documents given them utterly valueless on account of informality. A prominent and highly intelligent citizen of West Point, in Hardin county, tells not one is so made out and signed that it will be paid, and he does not believe that one in a hundred is in the form that is required and in-

his property whether he will or not and to sell it at the prices prescribed to him by the Government, but this must of course be subnitted to as one of the necessary hard ships of war. When however he finds himself defrauded of the named price either by the ignorance or the dishonesty of the officer ordained by the Government to arrange his claim, his patience may well give way. Aspalmed off informal accounts should be dismissed from the service, and measures should be adopted to indemnify the innocent sufferers. The Government should not keep dishonest or incompetent men in its employ to vic-

The extermination of the guerillas rom the Green River country is demanded by its loyal population, who desire a return to the mployments of peace. There are now sev eral regiments in that section, which, with proper co-operation, could speedily effect the good work. We have Col. Bruce's command at Bowling Green and the regiments of Colonels Shackleford and Shanks. There are a number of troops at Paducah and at Fort Donelson, also, which might be drawn upon for assistance, and with their help Col. Bruce could soon break up and capture every gang or drive it out of the State. A proper concentration of these forces could accomplish great results. The man of success aution is a military virtue, and so is vigor. We have many brave men in our service who do not possess the requisites to capture a deer, a fox, or a hare, for they know nothing about taking the double track. The best strategy and the most scientific combinations are valucless unless they are followed by immediate and prompt execution. Now Col. Bruce has clearly demonstrated that he knows how to capture guerillas, destroy their property, and cut off their supplies. The people of Warren county around Bowling Green conmeasure to his watchful and indefatigable energy. He knows the country, the bands of robbers themselves and their haunts, their places of resort and their stations for recruiting. Besides this he is popular and has the prevent their homes from being overrun by stripped to afford supplies for such other pre da'ory parties as may make their visits. Let then Col. Bruce have the men and the authority; his movements cannot interfere with any other operations and they will be swift as the

bolt of the avenger. General Rosecrans has, by this time, prob ably, reached Munfordville, on the Green River, and will take all proper measures to protect that region. Our Bowling Green con ondent, "Peregrine," whose letter will be found' elsewhere, thinks the authorities have not properly exerted themselves in behalf of the Green River country, but we are fully con vinced that the time for action has arrived and that before many weeks every guerilla will be driven from that section. We are in clined to think that the main bodies of irregular Confederate cavalry have already passe loubtedly be taken that their return will be impossible, except in small squads, which the restored civil authorities can effectually put

in press a full account of Gen. McClellan's tions before Richmond in May and June Yankees in one skirmish. He must be a last. We hope that McClellan will very soon show us a series of operations much better

worth publishing. ment of Rosegrans to the place of Buell out, if the gallant hero of Iuka and Corinth wishes to keep their favor, his first military ask for salt and we give them salt-petre. ovement must be to go right off and steal

those that are disciplined—they know neither when they are flanked nor when they are whipped and don't care a single straw, button or Confederate shin-plaster.

A force of considerable strength ha tely passed through our State, from the Ohi iver southward and eastward, by the way of Bedford. Newcastle, and other towns.

wearing apparel and jewelry. They seem

to fancy that they are in an enemy's coun-

try which has been given up to pillage

out, even should they labor under this delu

on, their conduct is more like the atrocit

of guerillas and of highwaymen than of sol-

diers wearing Federal uniforms and professedly

acting under the rules of war. These lawles

acts we know are very difficult to suppress of

and we might overlook or attempt to palliat

the taking of provisions, but, when soldier

opropriate gowns and finger-rings, they ough

have the uniforms they have disgraced

ves, and the culprits should be drummed

stripped from them, their backs placarded

out of camp to the tune of the Rogue's March

hey are not fit to belong to an army who

rofessed object is the restoration of law and

Colonel Gray was not aware of these de-

redations, but still a commanding officer

ean infuse such a spirit among his subaltern

that pillaging can be greatly restrained if it cannot be entirely checked. There will

be bad men-thieves and liars-in every mili-

tary command, and the most scrupulous car-

cers. As an instance of this we have a letter

from Isaac Shelby, Jr., of Lincoln county

which states that, on the night of the 20th ult.

the advance regiment of Gen. Rous eau's di-

vision encamped on the farm of Mr. Chenaul

on the direct road from Crab Orchard to Leba

non, and contiguous to the farm of Mr. Shelby

The next morning three soldiers came in with

three horses belonging to the latter gentleman;

General Rousseau rode up from his quarters at

Mr. Helm's, and inquired where the animals

came from, and was answered "from Shelby's farm." He asked Mr. Walter Che-

nault, who was present, what were the poli

tics of Mr. Shelby, and was told he was a Union

man. He then commanded the soldiers to say

how they came by the horses, and was an

swered they had bought and paid for them.

farm. Had Gen. Rousseau been aware of this

he would undoubtedly have punished the depre

dators severely, but, when such a loval, careful.

and unblemished officer as our townsman can

be deceived, we must not be too hasty in blam-

Some means must be taken to prevent thes

depredations; they bring the Union cause

into contempt and cover the Federal armies

with suspicion. We have the full de-

scription of the animals taken from

Mr. Shelby, which we shall forward

to Gen. Rousseau, who will see that

full justice is done to a loyal citizen, that th

honor of the United States arms is vindicated,

and the perpetrators of the outrage punished.

In the same confident spirit we appeal to Col.

Gray and other Federal officers holding com

mands in our State. Let the advance of the

stars and stripes carry a feeling of security

able to contrast favorably the conduct of the

Federal troops; let nothing be taken except

roost will next try his hand upon the meat

houses, and then a forcible entry into kitchen

pantries and parlors will follow as a matter of

course, for the first license begets an appetite

for more until it becomes a disease which is

most difficult to check. Put the axe to the

root of the evil and then grub up the root;

Democrat, speaking of some late arrests in

If men act the spy, or give aid and comfort to the enemy, arrest them, and try them by such tribunals as may, by law, be appointed; and when proved guilty, punish them with the

We shall not dissent from this, but every

clearly, that, in times like these and in a city

such as Baltimore, the punishment of men

through the instrumentality of courts and

uries for offences against the Union is sim-

ply out of the question. In a community

zers with traitors, it is of course not to be

supposed that a man indicted for a political

ffence against the Government, possessing as

a defendant always does immense advantages

in the making up of the jury, can ever be in

danger of a unanimous verdict of condemna-

tion. Does anybody imagine that a rebel in-

deeds, no matter how overwhelmingly con-

clusive the testimony against him might be,

could ever be convicted by a jury? Would

not a jury-trial among us in such a case be

Evils undoubtedly beset us on each hand.

It is an evil that men should be deprived of

their liberty or in any way punished except

in the regular course of the laws as executed

in times of peace, and it is a terrible and may

be a fatal evil that men, presuming upon the

manifest impossibility of punishment for dis-

regard themselves as having a free charter to

against the lives of their neighbors and the

If we were a good deal wiser than we are,

Our troops in Nashville have been liv-

ng upon half-rations for some weeks. Never

mind that, boys. Stand bravely at your posts,

contemplated in New Orleans. Its project-

ors promise to "tan the hides of all traitors

without mercy." Their paper ought to be

Humpbrey Marshall is such a failure as a man-of-war, the rebels propose to cut him down and make a gunboat of him.

The Democrat suggests the expediency

of shutting the Confederates up in Virginia

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York

delivered a eulogy upon the Southern people

bel sharp-shooter, named Jay, shot four

rmy is without clothes. It is, as Job said of

bread and receiving a stone. The rebels

ty in a soldier. We guess the rebels will be

The war has made a nation of mourn-

ers, but thank God we have not yet to mourn

the war-horse, "clothed with thunder."

cool enough this coming winter.

a few nights ago. It was quite a big puff for

But would it be quite constitutional to

a penitentiary of the Old Dominion?

only a middling-sized Bellows.

poppin'Jay.

called The Tanner and Courier.

More likely a bum-boat.

and you shall have double-rations in a few

life of the Government.

the emptiest of all conceivable mockeries?

where about one half of the whole popula

ion are at heart traitors and symp

elligent man must, we think, see very

this is the only way "to make assurance

doubly sure."

and protection; let those who have experience

ing others.

Now we have the authority of Mr. Shelby for

anot prevent them from deceiving their offi-

We are willing to believe that

strain; men on a march are apt to be unruly

Galveston, the principal city and comonsists of cavalry, well mounted and well to be under command of Col. Gray. We re worth capturing. A strong army is about gogret to learn that its march can be traced ing there to take and hold the State. by the record of its petty depredations. Its nembers have searched houses, taking all sorts of valuables therefrom, not necessary to the bsistence of an army, including even ladies

Look at the history of Texas. At her earneverything for Texas as a member of our Conment could do for a State. We spent millions | think or suspect that there may be a semb ance and millions in defending her against the In-

dians. Two years ago, we were about to expend a vast amount in constructing a national railroad throughout her whole length in the direction of the Pacific, a work that would exalted her to the loftiest height of prosperity. But, with an ingratitude that has few if any parallels in human history, she chose to go into this horrid rebellion, and now let her sufmile of her surface had been swept by fire. member of the Union against which she has so wickedly and atrociously revolted.

When General Bragg performed the rce of introducing to the free men of Kentucky their "honored chief magistrate, his Excellency Governor Hawes," he made an address, which commenced in these words:

As the representative of the Confederate States of America, commanding the victorious armies which have driven the invader from your capital and restored civil liberty to your land, I appear before you to install the Provisional Governor in the capital of Kentucky, and to transfer to him the civil authori-

This arrogant and impudent language the key note to the entire address and constitutes about one fifth of all Bragg said on the ccasion. What had "the representative of the Confederate States" to do with the citizens of the commonwealth of Kentucky? Who delegated to him the power to interfere with our domestic relations? "The victorious armies" so boastingly mentioned were in full flight saying that the animals were stolen from his four or five hours afterwards, as soon as a rumor was received of the approach of Gen. Sill's advance guard. What "invader" had these armies driven from the capital? Were Gen Robinson, his Secretary of State, the members of the Legislature and the State functionaries "invaders" when the advance of these "armies" compelled them to evacuate their capi tal and seek temporary safety, with the public archives in this city? Were such acts, coupled with the seizure of private property and the stealing of every horse in the vicinity, the result of "restored civil liberty" after any aggressions upon it by Gov. Robinson? want a new lexicon to understand what these rebels mean, for the old nomenclature of our vernacular has been so perverted from its original meaning by them that vice means virtue: l wless violence is liberty; defeat and rout are synonyms of victory; the lawful officers of a ate, while engaged in their official duties, are invaders; and the constitutionally-elected President of the United States is a usurper.

self, or was trying to humbug his auditors. Perhaps it was a little of both, for, when The citizen naturally thinks himself not altogrether well used when he is compelled to sell

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The citizen naturally thinks himself not altogrether naturally thinks himself not altogrether naturally thinks himself not altogrether natur loyal position of Kentucky as they were a week or ten days afterwards when he acknowledged in a speech at Crab Orchard of feeling among our people. He then said also that he never would again attempt the invasion of Kentucky. That we don't believe, for he carried his puppets off with him, and he will be pulling the wires for Dickey Hawes again, if ever an opportunity feeling of mortification must come over him. if he is susceptible of such impressions, to she didn't find him. think how the bubble which he filled with gas

We wonder whether Bragg deceived him-

the State capital collapsed so suddenly. Colonel Thos. J. Jordan, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavairy, who was detained from going North on the last flag of truce because charges had been preferred against that he allowed his men to commit the most unheard of atrocities on the citizens of that place, was yesterday removed from the Libby prison and put in Castle Thunder, in company with four Yankees belonging to the First Maryland cavalry, who are charged with committing a wilful murder on an unarmed committing a wilful murger on the citizen of the Valley of Virginia.

Richmond (Va.) Paper.

Major Thomas J. Jordan was captured by ome of Morgan's guerillas at Tompkinsville, Ky., on the 9th of July. A parole was offered to him, but he manfully refused to accept it, remarking that no set of horse-thieves could parole him. He is a brave, honorable, and high-minded officer and man.

Of course we do not know what charges the rebel citizens of Sparta, Tenn., may have trumped up against Maj. Jordan and his men, but Mai. Brown, of the same regiment, says that no outrages whatever were committed at Sparta, and he adds that all the officers and men of the regiment can testify to the fact, He states that no troops ever behaved more unexceptionably.

It cannot have escaped general observation

that the rebel authorities at Richmond and elsewhere are constantly getting up pretexts talk and act treason and conspire at will treating such of our officers and men as they happen to have a resentment against. They will never give Major Jordan a trial, but, we might give some sage counsel in regard to upon the allegation that he was guilty of some outrage in Sparta, they will perhaps keep him in permanent confinement. Well, let them practice this policy if they think they can make anything by it. We shall see, and they will see, whether we cannot find fit gladly requited. means of prompt retaliation. Morgan's guerillas and all other rebel guerillas, wherever they go, steal all the fine horses and such other roperty of private citizens as they want. When however we take any of them prisoners, we do not hold them on account of such and, if gallant Federal officers, captured by Morgan's gang, are to be kept till the end of onduct, we can tell the men of that gang, that,

> And as was to be expected, the Tory papers of the North, and the Tory leaders, call the Union men abolitionists with as much glibness as the Charleston Mercury, Savannah News, or the Mobile Advertiser; but as should not have been expected, the Louisville Journal, as we regret to see, manifests a disposition to join in the cry of abolitionist. to join in the cry of abolitionist.
>
> Evansville Journal.

of our troops, they may bid a long farewell to

We have applied the name of abolitionist only to those who are for the utter abolition of slavery throughout the South in pursuance of the President's proclamation. And, "if it should not have been expected" that the Louisville Journal would call the men abolitionists who clamor for thorough and sudden abolition, what on earth should have been expected? The Louisville Journal tries hard to meet all reasonable expectations, but it will disappoint all other expectations—we expect.

Those who commend Humphrey Marshall's talents so extravagantly don't properly distinguish between talent and tallow.

A good many persons, whilst professing be loyal to the Government and resenting any nputation of disloyalty, have for months been nercial port of Texas, has been captured and endeavoring to serve the cause of the rebellion

is now in Federal possession. All the other by misrepresenting the amount of our public places in Texas will soon be captured that are debt, proclaiming that it can never be paid, and dwelling upon the terrible hardships of the present and prospective war-taxes. They announce everywhere that the national deb est entreaty, she was annexed to the United already approaches the vast sum of two thou-States at the expense of a bloody and costly sand millions of dollars, their whole object war with Mexico and at the fearful risk of a being to discourage the people into a relincivil war in our own country, a war which, quishment of the war. Perhaps some of them unfortunately, has since taken place. We did have made the statement so often, that, although they at first knew it to be a stupenfederacy that a great and powerful Govern- dous falsehood, they are at last beginning to

of truth in it. The public mind ought to be disabused. It nust be. Mr. Dawes declared authoritatively in the House of Representatives on the 29th of May, 1862, that on the 22d of that month the have poured boundless riches into her lap and debt amounted to \$481,796,145, no requisitions then remaining unpaid, although there was known to be a considerable amount of claims outstanding, as there are now, for which requisitions had not been made. We now fer the consequences of her course. She is have an official statement that the debt suffering them in misery and in bitterness of on the 1st of October, 1862, amountspirit. Ruin is driving his fierce ploughshare ed to \$620,500,000. Thus the expenditure over her. She is blasted as if every square from the 22d of May to the 1st of October was only about a million of dollars per day-a No doubt she will finally return to her former large amount certainly, but less than oneprosperous condition, but she can return to it third of what the oracles of the rebellion only after some miserable years and only as a have represented it to be. There is a tremendous difference between two thousand millions of dollars and six hundred and twenty millions. The latter sum is no very serious weight upon the shoulders of such a mighty nation as this. The country can carry it as a soldier carries his knapsack. And the future increase need give us no apprehension if we gather up our whole national energies, as we seem now to be doing, and direct them to the speediest possible annihilation of the rebel-

> It would, as a Boston contemporary says, be unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury, if S. Jackson. The loyal men and noble heartwe failed to remind our readers of the singular verification of his estimates which the figures now present. So long ago as December, 1861, in his annual report, he estimated that on the 1st of July, 1862, the public debt would amount to \$517,372,803, and that on the 1st of July, 1863, it would amount to \$897,372,803. If we take the statement made by Mr. Dawes in May, and add to it for the increase up to July 1st, 1862, at the average rate of increase as now shown, it will appear that the debt must at the last named period have been little less than \$524,500,000, or only seven millions in excess of Mr. Chase's stimate made seven months before. And if and persuading the rebel to lay down his arms we add to the debt as it stood on the 1st of and "live with us in peace." October, for the increase up to July 1st, 1863, at the rate at which it increased up to October 1st, the amount in July, 1863, will be a trifle over \$907,000,000, or less than ten millions above Mr. Chase's estimate of a year and a half before. Or if we add at the rate of the ncrease up to October 25th, the amount will be \$940,000,000, or \$43,000,000 in excess of the estimate—a sufficiently close approximation, it will be owned, in affairs of such vast magnitude, and of such extreme complication. Even at the rate which Mr. Chase in his letter to Mr. Walley assumes as the probable rate for the year, the amount will be only \$957,000,000 horse is stolen we begin to think of locking on the 1st of July, 1863.

> Beyond all question, there has been a great deal of extravagance and waste in some branches of the service, but the Secretary of the Treasury has done his arduous duties well, has been without adequate force to effect any and the financial condition of the Governentirely sound. The Federal Government, compared to the rebel Government, is Crossus to Todd county with eleven hundred cavala penniless loafer. Our correspondent Peregrine, whose letter from Bowling Green we published ves-

terday, says that on Tuesday last Mrs. Garth, wife of Lewis Garth, a Captain in Woodward's guerilla regiment, came into Bowling Green by the Union soldiers. She found her nigger who was given up to her; and some five or six presents itself. But whenever he reflects upon | hundred of our cavalry were ordered to pahe blatant tone of his Frankfort address, a rade on the town square, that she might pass along the line in search of her lost horse, but

Now we know of nothing to surpass Mrs. and distended before the rebel sympathizers at | Garth's impudence. Her husband is a notorious member of a gang that for months has devoted its days and nights to stealing niggers and horses and succeeded in stealing hundreds of both, and no doubt she glories in his success as much as Rob Roy's wife did in his predatotory achievements; and yet when she loses or pretends to have lost a nigger and a horse, probably one of the very bipeds and one of the very quadrupeds stolen by her ruffianly husband from Union men, she comes boldly into the midst of our army to demand restitution, and our troops are drawn up in array before her that she may inspect them with a view to the recovery of what she claims as her property. Why are our brave fellows subjected to such humiliation for the gratification of a nigger-stealer's and horse-stealer's wife! It is insufferable! We wonder whether we may not expect Garth to come with his wife as an escort upon the occasion of her next vis-

> The Cincinnati Enquirer, not satisfied with calling for the election of Jesse D. Bright to the U.S. Senate by the Legislature of Indiana, demands Gov. Morton's resignation of the Governorship of that State. Gov. Morton has no doubt some views that are not our views, but he was elected to his office by an overwhelming majority, and he has a right to fill it till the end of his constitutional term, and we rejoice that he will do so, for he is on of the most valuable public men in the nation, The whole country owes him a large debt of gratitude, and all true hearts exult to acknowledge it. To him, more than to any one else, the republic is indebted for the great energy exhibited in the West in the prosecution of the war, and the indebtedness will never be forgotten by a loyal people. No, it will be remembered, and, if opportunity shall offer,

> Gov. Morton's noble efforts in behalf of the maintenance of the Union excite the resentment only of the Union's enemies, and he can stand that resentment a good deal better than

We see by a letter from Hilton Head outrages, but freely parole and exchange them. that Gen. Mitchell has begun the building of Nevertheless horse-stealing and all other kinds a negro village, and that he is about to set on of stealing are outrages, atrocious outrages, foot a model plantation to be worked by the negroes with the best implements and methods of tillage. We should think that he might the war in rebel prisons upon charges of mis- have his hands full for a time in fighting the rebels. Till they are whipped, we think when they shall hereafter fall into the hands | the niggers should wait.

> THE BATTLE OF CHAPLIN HILLS .- The letter delayed on the way, but it will be read with great interest, as it contains a most graphic account of the engagement at Chaplin Hills and a vivid description of heroism and the horrors of the battle-field. Humphrey Marshall said in a speech a

Frankfort the other day that Kentucky wasn't worth one drop of Confederate blood. We guess he is afraid that the attempt to conquer he will cause "one drop" of his huge carcass from a high platform.

When we notice what certain Southern refugees are saying and doing amongst the abolitionists of the North, we are almos empted to fear that refugee is becoming the synonym of renegade. The getters-up of the grapevine new

should be hung with their own grapevines. The rebel steamer "290" is doing whaling business among the whalers

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

THE GREEN RIVER COUNTRY .- The large

Some four months ago Woodward and Garth

went into Christian and Todd counties with

some twenty-five recruiting officers, and about

the same time Adam Johnson appeared in

Henderson county with a small squad. These

men boast that they have enlisted two thou

sand men, some volunteering and other

yielding to necessity or overawed by force

and during all this time they have been al-

most entirely undisturbed. All these recruit

the stable door! Nothing was done to pro

vent these enlistments, and the preparations

drive the rebels from the State have been ver

dilatory. Colonel Bruce, at Bowling Green

ry to break up Woodward's camp of four

hundred men. The officer in comman

captured the rebel pickets and parole

them, which of course enabled them to herald

his approach, when he ought to have detained

his prisoners until he had surrounded the

camp. Then he shelled the woods a mile off

which broke up the camp, but did not bag the

rebels as might have been done. The same

detachment then went to Hopkinsville, and

Woodward boldly followed and camped with

in three miles of the town. Of this the office

had timely notice; his men urged an attack,

eleven hundred were called out and

stood all night in the streets, under arms

awaiting an attack from Woodward's fou

hundred, but they didn't come, and our troops

made their way back to Bowling Green,

their presence there was necessary to protect

the railroad. This seems to look like an ex

aggeration, but the facts are detailed to u

from a most reliable source. We make r

complaints, for Colonel Bruce will now have

an adequate force assigned to him, and Ger

Rosecrans perfectly comprehends the positio

of the much neglected Green River country

The guerillas must and will be driven fro

will be placed on their track to hunt the

the region, for men of nerve and energy

down. When once the country is clear of the

large bands, the gap through which they pas

nust be closed, which can be done by estal

and Clarksville, say at Allensville on the Men

phis Branch road, and one regiment can hol

in check all rebeldom to the Ohio river. Le

this post be commanded by a Kentuckian

who will not have to spend months in learning

the geography of the country and the sort

men with whom he will have to deal. The

loyalty will be protected and treason punished

as they deserve. Then the Green River coun

try will be reopened to the arts of peace, and

its long suffering people will again realize th

INDIVIDUAL SHINPLASTERS.—It may be th

some of our citizens are not aware of the per

alty for issuing tickets or notes as money

hereby giving them circulation as currency

In order to inform all concerned and to car

tion them against any future violation of law

we refer them to the following provision

Chapter 29, Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful t

make, offer to pay, or pass, or offer to pass an note, bill, order, or other thing passing by de

ivery, as a circulating medium in lieu of,

the representative of money, unless it be note or bill of some banking institution, gally incorporated in the United States. In note, or bill, order, or other such thing, be the denomination of two dollars, or united States.

order, or other thing, and every person passing the same, shall be liable to the holder for the amount thereof, with treble costs, and ten per cent on the amount by way of damages.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall make, pass

more than six months, or fined not less than ten dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, or both be fined and imprisoned.

We well know the very serious inconver

iences of the great want of small change, bu

the laws must not be set at naught. At the

present time, they are disregarded habitually.

Probably there are at least a hundred person

in our city, tayern-keepers, coffee-house-keep

ers, butchers, hucksters, and others, who are

now putting their individual shinplasters daily

and hourly into circulation. All this opens

wide the door of fraud, and it must not, can-

not be endured. Where so many petty bits of

printed paper are passing all the while from

hand to hand, scarcely anybody stops to ex

amine them and see whence they are issued.

and it would be an easy matter, if the thing

were tolerated, for any fellow to get off a very

considerable amount upon the community and

then fail or disappear altogether. We have no

idea that one in ten of the "plasters" put forth

the law be obeyed, and, if it is not, let the

penalty be strictly enforced.

circulate, or in any way aid in making, p ing, or circulating any such note, bill, or der, or other thing, shall be imprisoned

the statute law of this Commonwealth:

plessings of law and order.

lishing a post midway between Russ

citizens offered to guide him, and vet th

he notes of the Kentucky banks as compared ection of our State, embracing some twelve r fifteen counties, included in that portion of eems to have escaped the recollection af such Kentucky known as the Green River counhat the State law of March 14, 1862, amendtry, has been almost entirely neglected by the atory of the act of March 8, 1843, entitled "an ederal authorities from the commencemen ct to amend the charters of the banks of Kenof the rebellion to the present moment. In general terms this district may be said to emwhich have accepted the provisions of that race all that part of the State lying between aw may "pay out at their counters, receive, the Green and Cumberland rivers west of the leal in, and lend out at par value the notes of ouisville and Nashville Railroad. From he United States Government, which the act Bowling Green to Henderson, a northwesterly of Congress has made a legal tender, so long, and no longer, as said notes shall be and re ourse through this district, is one hundred and forty miles-to Paducah, west, is one nain a legal tender under the laws of the United States." From this it is evident that hundred and fifty. On the southern border any enhanced value given to bank notes must the counties of Logan, Todd, Christian, and be merely speculative, as we presume all our Trigg adjoin the State of Tennessee. So much banks of issue have accepted the provisions of for the outlines of the "Green River country," which has been so completely abandoned t the law. These were that they should loan the rebels. For one acquainted with the upon new accommodations, in sums of not more than one thousand dollars, an amount unrivalled productiveness of "the Barrens." not less than one hundred thousand dollars in the immense crops of tobacco, wheat, and each Congressional District. The banks alcorn, and the supply of hogs, horses, cattle, otted and advertised the quota to be &c. in these counties, there is no difficulty in finding a reason for the great efforts the rebels oaned to each county and notified the public which institutions would attend are putting forth to again winter in such a lap o the financial wants of the various of plenty. Last winter, with a mere handful We are not advised whether apof men, never exceeding twenty-five hundred at any one time, they held the town of dication has been made for the entire milion dollars to be thus distributed, or whether Hopkinsville, the key to all that part the applications have been satisfactory to the of the State north and west of banks, but the whole of the current year has from whence they derived more supplies than been allowed to the banks to continue the offrom all the rest of the State. They thus had access also to the Ohio river at Uniontown, where heavy smuggling was carried on all winter with impunity. A few days before the evacuation of Bowling Green, the rebels left Hopkinsville, promising their friends to return this fall. And they have kept their nounced by law, is also made contingent upon promise. They are there, and have held undisputed possession for nearly four months general, and this is the only enactment which be beaten, be the odds against him what they laying waste the country and committing protects the banks for a forfeiture of their may. The carnage may be horrible, but we every conceivable outrage on as loyal and true hearted a set of men as ever adorned this charters in case of failure to pay their liabililities in gold and silver, we must conclude who, sharing his own gallant and devoted earth—the constituents of our late friend Jas. that they have acted in good faith and loaned spirit, regard their own lives as nothing when ed women have appealed and reiterated their the one million dollars, which they consented appeals to the authorities for help, but it has not been extended to them; they have hoped for relief until their hearts sickened. herefore evident that any efforts to prejudice The husbands, fathers, and sons have given the value of Federal currency and enhance themselves by thousands to their country the market price of bank notes are abandoned their homes and all that is dear to a part of the general system which the enemies of the government have adoptthem on earth and rushed to the defence of the ed to weaken its war powers, by depreimperilled Union, and yet, for long, weary months, that country has suffered an insolen ciating the Treasury issues. No paper money ever put in circulation was so fully secured as and marauding gang of guerillas to devastate the homes and oppress the families of those our "green backs," and they were popular with all classes until partisan clamor was brave men who are perhaps away off in Virraised against them. All the revenues of the ginia or Mississippi, protecting other homes. country are pledged for their redemption, and the people have voluntarily imposed heavy We frankly confess we cannot understan urdens of taxation upon themselves to pay why these things have been permitted, with he interest upon the public debt generated for the large forces we have had in Kentucky the purpose of putting down the rebellion.

While there is a disposition on the part

f some persons to give an enhanced value to

and every loyal man should regard it as his duty to maintain the public credit by frownng down every effort to enhance the value of any promissory note which circulates as noney by depreciating the Federal issues to which the faith of the nation and the individual honor of every tax payer are pledged. The radical journals think that the ate defeat of their party will give hope to the Southern rebels. Very possibly it may for a time, but any hope that it shall create in that nuarter will be a delusive one. It is perhaps for a while feel encouraged, for they have heard all the radical organs loudly and vehemently assuring the country that the success of the Conservatives would be the triumph of a party opposed to the war and in favor of an imme liate peace upon the basis of a permanently evered Union and the independence of the outhern Confederacy, but, if they take enouragement from any such assurances, they

usiness is suffering for the want of smal

bills and fractional parts of the dollar, but the

reasury is using every endeavor to meet and

owever, some persons are trading in small

otes. If a shop keeper wants the change for

a five dollar bill, he goes to the money trader

and obtains four one dollar bills and seventy-

five or eighty cents in the postage currency

This should be discouraged as much as possible

supply the public demand. In the meantime

seless fabric of a vision." The radicals have been playing a very silly and a very mischievous part in trying to make the world believe a large and powerful portion of the people of the loyal States to be against th rosecution of the war. Indeed, they have in this matter been playing what is no better than the part of traitors. There may be, and undoubtedly there are, a few persons in the oval States who want the war to stop just where it is and a peace to be made upon any erms that can be got, but they are utterly owerless and contemptible. They are not worth taking into account. The full signifiance of the results of the late elections, it not now manifest to all men, very soon will e. The Republicans have been beaten part y on account of their support of radical easures and partly and to a very great exent because there has been too much feebleess, vacillation, indecision, inefficiency in the onduct of the war. The people have become eeply dissatisfied because the successes of our rmies have been in no sort of proportion to he vast number of men and the vast amount f treasure furnished. The radicals fail in the ections, not because they are for the war, but ecause they or their leaders are not enough or it: they fail in the elections because, with remendous means, they have done little tovard quelling the rebellion; they fail because he majority of the nation, including hundreds hem, think that the war should be, and are

Whatever the Southern rebels may now hink, we can tell them that the swift progress of political events in the United States is oringing into power a party or a set of men hat will go for the prosecution of the war nost terrible energy until the rebels shall lay lown their arms and the Union be restored. f any of the men we have elected to Congress shall, by their conduct as members of hat body, confirm the charges of disloyalty nade against them by the radical press, it were better for them that they had never been the denomination of two donars, or under that amount, it shall be presumed to have been made, paid, or passed in violation of this sec-tion unless the contrary be proved. Sec. 2. Every party to any such note, bill, order, or other thing, and every person passing orn. But upon that subject we have no ap-

John Morgan came into the State about hree months ago, and, after committing diers outrages, was driven out by Gen. Clay smith and Col. Metcalfe. He left with a good deal of reluctance and mortification, swearing all the while that he would soon come back, and that his next coming would be to o sooner did he arrive than he sent forth his roclamation, announcing that he was here ccording to promise, and reiterating that his standard should never again be removed from Kentucky soil. But where now is his star dard? Where is his plighted faith? Where is he? Don't his old friends think they have been humbugged by him about often enough?

ANOTHER HAUL OF GUERILLAS. - The Evans. ville Journal states that on Wednesday last Major Holloway, of Shackelford's cavalry, made a forced march with his battalion t Madisonville, and captured fifteen guerilla and returned with them to Henderson Friday in their hands, and were of the regular hospital robbing, horse stealing breed.

The Editor of the Atlanta paper adises us, in view of the coming of John Morapon the people will ever be redeemed. Let gan, to "cut stick and run." When John Gen. Canby, late in command in New Mexico. sees us cutting a stick, he will probably run Give him troops as good as Can-be and we

sides strongly indicate that a great battle i with the issues of the Federal Treasury, it very near at hand if it has not already taken place. Indeed we may well be prepared at any hour to hear of a mighty and eventful conflict. It certainly cannot be far off unless the rebels shall abandon their position, and ucky," provides expressly that the banks we have no doubt that they are far too power ful in numbers to be willing to do that The loval papers generally speak with con-

fidence as to the result of the expected battle

We are confident, for we have deep faith in the prudence and skill of McClelian and his denerals and the discipline and bravery of his great army. We cannot deny however that we feel much anxiety, for certainly Lee's array is immense in numbers, it is an army of lesperate fighters under leaders of chivalry and renown, and it has the vast advantages extensive and powerful fortifications. If it was only after a most terrific, obstinate, and doubt ful conflict that McClellan won the bloody field of Antietam where the rebel army, like his own, fought for the most part in the open fields, we may appreciate the magnitude and the arduousness of his undertaking when he goes to attack that same army greatly ing a position to which nature and human la or have given their ombined strength. The forces now under the immediate com mand of Gen. Lee can hardly number less than two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand men. One might suppose such an ferings if the terms have not been complied army, fighting in mountain-passes and from with as to the sufficiency of security offered hill-tops and behind trenches and breastworks by borrowers. The legalization of a tempo- and felled trees and all the other defences that rary suspension of specie payments, without an almost numberless army can construct. ncurring the penalties and forfeitures de- must be well nigh invincible, but, although these considerations may well create anxiety, the banks' accepting the provisions of the act | they should not destroy confidence in McClel of March 14, 1862, and as the suspension is lan's success. We do not believe that he can

believe that he will triumph, for he leads men,

weighed against the life of their country. We to do last spring at the solicitation of the believe that he will triumph, and, if he shall joint legislative committee on banks. It is do this, and follow up his triumph with Napoleonic energy, to him and to his army of heroes will belong the immortal honor of having given the rebellion its death-blow. "We want help and we want it quickand plenty of it," writes a loyal gentleman to us from Evansville. The counties of Caldwell Christian, Lyon, Hopkins, Webster, and Crit der command of Woodward and Johnson, who are sometimes in bodies of three and four hundred and at other times they disband in squads of four or five to fifty and steal horses, har ness, store goods, and in fact whatever they can lay their hands upon. John Morgan was at Hopkinsville last Saturday week, and again on Tuesday of last week, and the ombined forces of all these desperadoes may be set down at nearly four thousand. Their object is to hold the country until they can drive out the cattle and hogs which they have collected. They have seized thousands of horses, and are still at it. On last Saturday week they robbed two stores in Princeton The civil laws are set at naught. The sheriff of Caldwell county has been arrested and mpelled to pay over all the State revenue ne had collected. Small bands of Federal cavalry make their appearance occasionally but they stay a very short time, and matters are worse after their departure, as all Union sympathizers are maltreated Gunboats and proclamations seem of no avail; with perfect indifference in these counties. One regiment at Hopkinsville and one at Madisonville, supported with adequate cavalry, would clean the rebels out in a week. We can only say to our friends in that region that we elieve the day of their deliverance is at hand, and that soon the might and majesty of the

Union will be vindicated. If Gen. Grant is strong enough to defend himself at Corinth and in its vicinity transcending his constitutional authority has Mississippi, we may presume that the region popular will clearly expressed. We are sure of East Tennessee is to form one of the principal destinations of the great army of General | do so. secrans. We earnestly hope that Gen. R. will find himself at liberty to go at last to the relief of that noble people, whose loyalty from the first has been fervent and unfaltering, whose sufferings in the cause of truth and the Union have been long and terrible, and who have borne up under their oppressions with a bravery of spirit that challenges the admira-

tion of mankind. A contemporary appropriately suggests that our commanders, on entering the limits of East Tennessee, will have an important advantage which they do not have in other parts of the Border States-that is to say, the zealous assistance of great numbers of persons thoroughly acquainted with the country. In Mississippi-throughout all the region surrounding Corinth-we have felt the want of topographical maps, by which the commander ould be guided to make their marches and take their positions with judgment and a certainty of acting to the best advantage. In East Tennessee, where almost the entire popuation is loyal, and all who are capable of pearing arms will at once flock to the standard of the United States as soon as our forces enter it, the want of topographical maps will scarcely be felt. The whole intelligence and experience of the region will be instantly at the service of the deliverers of the State.

We hear that there is a strong probability of the defeat of Owen Lovejoy for Congress in Illinois. We earnestly hope he may f thousands who have hitherto acted with be beaten. He has done harm enough at Washington. He is one of the most pestilent esolved that it shall be, "short, sharp, and de- of the whole abolition breed. His soul grasps nothing not connected with the nigger. We have learned from the highest authority a little incident in regard to Lovejoy that may

be worth telling. Lovejoy was a looker-on at the first battle of Bull Run. When our troops were in full and precipitate retreat, the day apon constitutional principles and with the having been hopelessly lost, he rode up to a Federal officer who had fought with terrible desperation throughout the battle, and who has since won a Major Generalship in a still bloodier battle, and obtruded upon him some advice as to the conduct of the retreat. The officer paid no attention to his remark, not even seeming to hear him. The pertinacious Lovejoy then said, "I think you don't know me." "Yes, I do know you, Owen Lovejoy!" replied the officer fiercely. "I know you well. But fer you and such as you. these calamities would never have come upor us. Get out of my way, and out of my sight this instant, you black-hearted scoundrel" and here the officer brandished his sword all reeking with rebel blood-"or I will cleave you to the earth." The "scoundrel" waited for no second hint. He perfectly understood the first, slight as it was.

Bes It is said that the rebel citizens Hawesville, Ky., are carrying things with a very high hand. Their insolence is unendurable. They openly encourage and aid the guerillas and threaten to drive all Union men from their town. They need a lesson-a prompt and instructive lesson. It cannot be adm

vill be hung for the surrender of Harper's Ferry-hopes that "the responsibility will be night. Most of them were taken with arms fastened somewhere besides upon the fortunes their issues. The Brockport (N. Y.) Republic of war." But, if the responsibility can be fastened nowhere but on the fortunes of war,

> The telegraph heralds the approa shall anticipate glorious results,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

Another silver cord has snapped, and have now to mourn the death of Colonel Curran Pope, of the 15th Kentucky Infantry. His loss will be severely felt by his family and friends; our city has lost one of its most chershed ornaments, and the country has been eprived of the services of a gallant and acplished officer. He did not die upon the attle-field as soldiers love to fall, but the wound which he received at Perryville compelled him to remain at Danville, where his oble spirit chafed and fretted itself into a fever cause he could not be at the head of his regment, until his disease assumed typhoid symptoms, and terminated fatally on the morning of the 5th inst. Unostentations in deportment and with an almost feminine docility of manners, still he was a trained soldier, and few derstood better the art of war. Having been educated at West Point, he laid down his legal avocations when the rebellion broke out, and tendered his services to his country, as he had previously done in the Mexican war. He won the love of his soldiers and nded the admiration of his superiors. The incidents of his life are familiar to all our readers; no man was better known, and no man ever had more sincere friends or was more worthy of friendly devotion. He will be missed in the social circle, in the walks of philanthropy, and at the forum.

The elections of last Tuesday, we reice to announce, have resulted in a mighty enservative triumph, rounding off and completing the glorious victory of the October

The radicals, if we may judge from the imperfect returns at hand, have everywhere lost eavily, and, in New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, they have been swept from the face of things. The conservative gain in the State of New York cannot be less than 100,000 votes. Accepting the estimate of the telegraph, always Massachusetts, the South Carolina of the North, is at least 50,000, Judging in like manner, the radical loss in Michigan, one of the most thoroughly abolitionized States in the North, is upwards of 10,000. These conclusions are justified by the first impressions of the telegraph, which, as we have intimated, are colored by radical sympathies. Undoubtedly fuller and more authentic intelligence

will enlarge and heighten these conclusions. Certain it is that the general result of the lections is a conservative success of the grandest description. The Union and the Constitution have prevailed in the North most signally. Let us hope that they will ere long prevail as signally in the South. They must be made so to prevail. This is one important branch of the lesson of the peaceful victory now consummated in the North. The sword without equivocation or uncertainty will henceforth be wielded against the Southern rebels for the selfsame end for which the ballot has been wielded against the Northern radicals, and, we confidently believe, with a favorable result not less decisive and not by any means

In point of fact, as we conceive, this conservative victory in the North virtually solves one half of the national problem, the question as to the re-establishment of the government in the revolting States, which we have been accustomed to reckon by far the most delicate and difficult half of the problem, leaving only the task of breaking up the military power of the rebellion, so that the people may be at liberty to return to their allegiance. This last is now in reality the chief task before us; and, the orders of Gen. Boyle have been treated if the Administration but puts away decrees and proclamations and other substitutes for prosecutes the war vigorously by warlike neans, this task will be performed speedily and well. Let the war henceforward be so prosecuted. The loyal people of the country have declared in stern and unmistakable language that such is their will. Let it be obeyed. The President in matters clearly against the rebel forces said to be gathering in no moral or legal right to set at defiance the

> A CAPITAL SPENCH.—We sincerely thank Gen. Mitchel. Possibly with the exception of Gen. Hunter, he is the first and only one of ur commanders in the field who has had the our commanders in the field who has had the courage to say one good, brave, and honest word to and for the despised negro race. His Christian voice, amid the discord and screechings of hate, prejudice, and malevolence, of which the negro is made the object, is as welcome as the hail of the pilot to the marine buffeting against the winds and currents in a narrow, intricate, and unknown channel.

There is a very general difference of opinn respecting such talk as this. Some persons, we understand, consider it the effusion of a philanthropist; others, we

know, look upon it as the rant of a negrothief actual or potential. We reserve for the present the expression of our own opinion on the subject.

Madam," said General Bragg assuring-

y to a secession lady in Lexington, "we have death-gripe on Kentucky this time!" Three days after the utterance of this assurance, General Bragg and his splendid army had not only relaxed their death-gripe on Kentucky, but were running out of the State for dear life. Alas for the fragility of rebel as-

surances! Kentucky all at once exclaimed to the astonished foe, like Cranmer in Shakspeare's King Henry the Eighth:

nety years of age, writes us a long letter, begring us to go for the abolition of slavery. She writes like a Christian, but evidently knows no more about slavery than the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette and Chicago Tribune.

pudent fellow in the nation. Medusa, gazing at him face to face, would have had the worst of it, and, bashfully, hopelessly, let drop her

scribes to the Lord the honor, the praise, and the glory of the success of his late raid into Pennsylvania. He is evidently trying to flatter the

Gen. Granger's army, from Cincinnati, is under marching orders, and is now making forward movement.

Cannot the Mississippi river be opened o trade? The immediate interests and the

loud voices of nine millions of people demand Bes We may call upon God to save the

Union, but God calls upon us to save it.

The Charleston women have made a am-said to be perfect in all its parts. THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS .- Printing mate

rials of all kinds have materially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some rticles of prime necessity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition to this the Government taxes them three per cent. on the paper they use, three per cent. upon their advertisements, and three per cent, upon their income, if they are fortunate enough to have any. In view of these facts we notice that some of our Northern ontemporaries are about to raise the price of of a late date says:

Most of the large daily papers in Western New York have advanced the price of their issues. An editor of a leading New York dai-ly informed us last week that the publishers in ly informed us last week that the publishers in that city would soon follow suit. Many of the country journals are also published at in-creased prices. The advance is caused mainly by the advance in printing stock.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862. That has been objected on the part of some the cheeks of the man whose recreant avowal

ervative journals in the North, that the President's proclamation, if carried out in the Hon. A. J. Hamilton," says the Herald, "who slave States by making the slaves free, would declares himself opposed to the 'Union as i cause a very large emigration or transfer of was,' is extolled by the press and public men the freed blacks from those States to the pres- of New England and New York, and recoment free States and thus inflict an irreparable mended for a Government appointment of injury upon the latter. But the radical papers great importance. If we are not favoring and of the North, the supporters of the proclama- fighting for the 'Union as it was,' in heaven's tion, strenuously deny that it will have any such effect; they assert, that, in the first programme? What is to be the end? What place, the blacks, when emancipated, will are our soldiers abandoning their homes, prefer to remain in the States where pining in camps, bleeding on battle-fields, they now are, and, in the second place, wasting in hospitals, and being borne to their that they must remain there, if not graves for, if it is not for the "Union as it from choice, at least from necessity, as the was?" Mr. Hamilton's objection to the "Union present free States will all enact laws prohib- as it was" is that his neighbors looked upon ting their immigration. And some of the him with coldness, aversion and suspicion free States, we all know, have already passed and the children of his neighbors insulted him such prohibitory laws, and others are evident- for his opinions! What of it? Does he, or ly about to follow the example. Indeed it cannot be doubted, that, if the proposed eman- over this broad continent, that shall have ipation, so called, should go into effect, all or power to regulate the public sentiment of ev early all of the States north of Mason and ery State and township? God forbid! The Dixon's line would, by stringent statutes for- old Union left every community to gover bidding free blacks to dwell within their bor- itself-every State to create and regulate it ders, seek to drive the whole of their resident population of this kind into the South. This policy is openly avowed in many radical arters, and it is urged with a view to reconcile the Northern people to the late proclama-

But there are some matters that ap the fervent heat of that great and terrible day pear to have escaped the consideration of these adicals. We should like to know how, in the event of the restoration of the Union, which we trust will soon be effected, they expect the Southern States to be managed. They certainly hold out the idea now that they be ieve a very large portion if not a majority of the Southern people to be at heart loyal and true, and we do not suppose they deliberately intend, that, in the restored order of things those people shall be denied the privileges of State Governments equal in power and authority to the Northern State Governments Certainly the Southern States will in any or der of things have such privileges if they have the privilege of existing. Each Southern State will have just as much right to exclude free blacks from her borders by legisla tion as Illinois or Indiana has. And cer tainly each Southern State will, if need be, ex ercise that right just as rigorously as any Northern State. No Southern State would ever consent either that Northern free blacks should be emptied upon her by Northern legisation, or that her own free blacks should remain cooped up as free blacks within her boundaries by Northern legislation. The South is far more strongly opposed to a free black population than the North is, and to supor could be forced to consent that several milions of blacks, all emancipated and free, should continue to live thus within their limits, is the height and depth of absurdity and foolishness. It may be said that the Southern people, deprived of their slave labor, would be glad to get free black labor. But the Southern people know that free blacks would not labor—that they would, if their presence were tolerated by a middle the first Kentucky more than equalled the new recruits he had received. He said they had anticipated obtaining not less than fifty thousand recruits, whereas they had not received five thousand. At this juncture a Union man respectfully remarked to General Bragg that there was no use of attempting to fight Kentucky out of the Union. General Bragg replied, verbatim: "I know it now, sir; and I never intend to attempt it again. I am now leaving the State as fast as possible, and I never intend to received. pose that the Southern people would consent ted. be an idle, thriftless, thieving, robbing and murdering population-that half a million of them in a State would make it a human or

If the blacks of the Cotton States were se free, the whites and blacks could not live together. The population would soon be either all white or all black. One race or the The loyal States have no soil to be surrendered other would speedily disappear. If the whites as a theatre of war. They have other and in any State wielded the power and authority of the State, they would fix the status of any blacks remaining among them-proclamation or no proclamation. They would, if necessary, do as Kentucky and other States have done -make whatever laws they pleased for the control of the blacks, their residence, and their labor. They would, if they allowed the blacks to stay among them at all, place them in a situation identical to all practical intents and urposes with that which they occupy now. mounts to nothing, and that it cannot b made to amount to anything. It is an affair from which, so far as any practical operation

hope, and the conservatives, whether North ar South, nothing to fear.

Western tongue, but the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given to the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the seven-fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given to give in the sense is, we presume fairly given to give in the sense is given to gi tion in the loyal States are rolling on unceas ingly and rapidly. The conservatives have carried New York and New Jersey, both in opposition to the mightiest efforts on the part of the Republicans ever made by any party in any State or country. All enlightened patriots may well rejoice.

is concerned, the radicals have nothing to

The moral of these conservative victorie can easily be understood, and it should on no account be misconstrued. A majority of the people strongly condemn what they regard as the illegal and unconstitutional measures o the Administration, they vehemently depre cate the carrying out of the emancination proclamation, and they are tired and sick of the slowness and inefficiency with which the war for the suppression of the rebellion is prosecuted. They speak, through the elections, in a loud voice demanding the observance of the constitution, demanding that the proclamation shall fall as a dead letter, and emanding that the rebellion, instead of dragging on its weary length through another year, shall be quelled at once by the prompt use, if necessary, of all the physical energie at the nation's command.

We have no doubt that the President is a incere and earnest patriot. He means to serve his country to the best of his ability. He has only to know his duty and he will do it. He is not intellectally a weak man, but there is no doubt that he has been over-persuaded to act some things against his own personal udgment. He certainly issued his proclamation after much hesitation and with a great deal of reluctance, and we are sure he cannot be much surprised to hear a loud popular verdict rendered against it. We think he will be glad that it is only a preliminary proclamation, contemplating, in itself, no action whatever, and we confidently believe that he will, in view of manifest public opinion, unbesita tingly forego all thought of inaugurating emancipation on the 1st of January.

As for the war, we are perfectly sure that the President is as anxious to make short, sharp work of it as any patriot in the nation can be. He has been miserably annoyed, persecuted, and hampered, by a radical, imbecile, and selfish Congress, and by thousands of officious and narrow-souled advisers, all gathering around him, obtruding upon him their counsels, manufacturing facts so called, and misrepresenting the opinions of the people. If he will resolve to break away at once from all pestilent influences, take counsel, when he needs it, only of the wisest and most broadplaster" system were broken up it would be minded men of the nation, and give full, free play to his own good judgment and strong sense, he will, we are confident, receive the honest and substantial support of those whose votes in the recent elections he perhaps re-

ton. It is supposed that Col. Forney is th principal proprietor. Its salutatory article pray God he may, will be President of the United States until the 4th of March, 1865, stupendous functions and carry on the mighty and all true patriots, far from making any factious opposition to him, far from seeking to render him odious in order to carry this, that, or the other local election, will heartily unite in strengthening his hands and his heart, for any right work he may wish to accomplish.

thousand, continue to hover about Caseyville, making occasional forays into the town for plunder and committing all kinds of depredations in the surrounding country. It is said they have impressed twenty-five or thirty Union men of the neighborhood under the conscription act. The thieves under command of Scobee and Johnson have been plundering he residents of Hopkins and the adjoining counties. On Wednesday night last Major Holloway, of Col. Shackleford's cavalry, went out from Henderson and made a dash upon one of their camps in Hopkins county killing four and capturing sixteen rebels, while the remainder fled in dismay.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

"WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?"-The New-

name what are we fighting for? What is the

anybody else, want a government extending

own institutions according to its own wis

dom. Men held slaves or not, had universa

suffrage or not, placed all creeds on the sam

basis or not, made rum-selling free or not, a

it suited them; and we hope the sun will go

out in the heavens and the elements melt with

we read of before the people shall lose thei

central despotism. The old Union was the

best Government human wisdom ever devised

somebody tell us what we are to have?" This

is true, and admirably put. We commend i

to the best consideration of Mr. Hamilton and

THE REBEL SPECULATION IN KENTUCKY.

correspondent of the New York Herald, speak

the truth, his Kentucky excursion must have

been wretchedly unsatisfactory. The Herald's

prespondent, in a letter dated at Crab Or

While in Crab Orchard General Bragg wa

until he was forced to make a little speech in answer to them. In this speech he touched upon the subject of the campaign in Kentucky. He said that he and his Government had been misled by their Kentucky friends, who had represented the State as ripe for revolution. They had been deceived, but the mistake was discovered too late. The campaign, he said, which they had urged, had been made, and made in vain, at a great cost of men and materials. There had been no adequate recompense, and the dead, wounded.

ate recompense, and the dead, wounded, d prisoners whom he had left in Kentucky

Let Gen. Bragg adhere to his intention, and

he will be all the better for it. The raid into

Kentucky and the raid into Maryland are les

sons that ought to be enough for the rebel Con

federacy during the rest of its short life. And

probably they will be. Hereafter the rebels

will have to stand invasions, not inflict then

better uses for their land, and they can manur

The New York Evening Post notices

curious production of a Turkish poet. The

A TURKISH POET ON THE CIVIL WAR .- The

original in Turkish of the following lines has been sent us from Constantinople by a corres-pondent. The author is Halis Effendi, of the

pondent. The author is Halis Effendi, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of the Sublime Porte. Affendi in Turkish is designation of honor added to the name, like Esquire in our language, and Halis Effendi in early equivalent to "the Hon. Mr. Halis with us. Of course many of the nicer grace of the original Turkish must have evaporate in transferring the author's thoughts to ou western tongue, but the sense is, we presume fairly given. The allusion to the server

ON THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA.

In Unity resides a people's strength; By this the New World broke the Old World's yel And won its freedom. Myriads in a realm

Why shouldst thou, then, oh youthful commo wealth, dike the seven-headed dragon of the deep, suffer thine own dismemberment, that thus Weakened, thou may'st become an easy spoil? Thy I'nion makes the powers of Europe writhe With envy, and they now are glad at heart To think the hour of their revenge is come. Oh brothers of the West! restrain your hands; Cease to destroy each other; every blow Threatens your Country's heart. Did ever mian, Except in madness, seek to end his life. By his own hand? I will not yet believe That even that New World of yours has found A paradise for martyrs such as these. Oh wise men of that favored country! pause In pity! think on what you do; reflect, The basis of your state is unity. Pause, and preserve the freedom that is yours. Enough your discord has rejoiced your focs. Unite and make them sad. Return beneath The away of pace and order, and again

The Turkish poet seems to have formed

pretty accurate idea of the feeling with which

our Republic, and their satisfaction at th

present interruption of our prosperity.

nany of the European Governments regard

The scarcity of small change has in-

luced many of our citizens to issue and circu

late as money their individual tickets or checks

of indebtedness. All such render themselves

amenable to the provisions of the second sec

tion of the act of Congress, "to authorize pay-

ments in stamps and to prohiblt the circulatio

of notes of a less denomination than one dol

That from and after the first day of August

1862, no private corporation, banking associa-tion, firm, or individual, shall make, issue circulate, or pay any note, check, memoran

dum, token, or other obligation, for a less sun han one dollar, intended to circulate as money

or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any District of Circuit Court of the United States,

be punished by a fine not exceeding five hun

We published yesterday, the State law

which prohibits, under severe penalties, the

circulation of any individual note or check,

more stringent. The attention of our police

the law, and we believe if the whole "shin-

The Daily Morning Chronicle is the

title of a new paper in the city of Washing-

promises to make it a first class newspaper and

"to give to those who now administer the

responsibilities of the Federal Government;

It is due to the loyal citizens, and demand

ed by the honor of our State, that the last or

nized band of guerillas, or marauding re ould, at once, be either slain or driven

Yes, indeed, and not only the last-organ

lieve that the first was John Morgan's.

hand but the first-organized band. We be-

Gen. Sill's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army

was expected to arrive in Nashville vesterday

Gen. Sill's division forms the advance of th

grand army. Gen. Rousseau's division of the

army is to be detached from Gen. McCook's

army corps, and, after being strengthened, wil

The Democrat, under the head of

Good Shot," tells of a man's killing eighteen

quails at one discharge. There are no good

shots now except those aimed at rebels.

act as an independent column.

a blessing to the community.

firm and unfaltering support."

lar," approved July 17, 1862, which is

not able to furnish it.

it with better materials than dead rebels.

until he was forced to make a little

the rest of his small class.

chard, October 16th, says:

buryport Herald, a Republican newspaper in NEW YORK, Nov. 6. Massachusetts, asks this question, and answers NEW YORK, Nov. 6.
The Times has the following:
Despatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the it in terms which should crimson with shame suggested the question. "The Texas refugee rench legation to the Secretary of State.

It is believed that a decision of more ulf ate importance than any yet made in the burse of the war has been arrived at, and will a announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Dabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet ministers regard these changes as a condemnance of the control of the ion, giving them no alternative but to resign Telegraphic Despatch.

At present, we can only conjecture the preise import of this remarkable annunciation and, seeing that the precise import must b quickly given to the public, if the report be exceedingly whether, without making his adnot wholly groundless, perhaps it is hardly wise even to conjecture.

We, however, will admit that we do not se n the annunciation at the utmost anything graver than a remonstrance on the part of the French Government, in the name of public law and of civilization, against the olicy involved in the proclamation of eman pation, together with a resolution on the par the President, formed in accordance wit what he now perceives to be the will of the loyal people of this country as well as the sentiment of Christendom, to reject that unlawful and ill-advised policy, and to rosecute the war according to the expressed rishes of the people and the established usages of warfare, followed by the possible removal of certain military adherents to the rejected policy and by the possible resignation of cerain civil ones. In other words, we confess local independence and be subjected to any we see in the matter nothing more serious than the determination of the President, under for eign and domestic pressure of a very imposing and, if we are not to have that renewed, will haracter, at once to relinquish his policy of wholesale emancipation, and to return to the egitimate and constitutional policy with which he set out, the denunciations and defecions of the radicals military or civil to the ontrary notwithstanding. Such at any rate If Gen. Bragg, as represented by the army

We regard as altogether out of the queson the conjecture that the annunciation mports intervention as the alternative of peace on the basis of the recognition of the rebel confederacy. The condition of ation of a war world-wide and world-conuming. The world is not yet mad enough for such an all-embracing strife; and we pray that it never may be. As to the precise import of this annunciation, however, conject are, as we hinted at first, is unnece Doubtless the truth in the case will be found on the next page. It must be made public in

a day or two at furthest. Meanwhile, we, in common with the great ody of the loyal people of the country, rest calm in the determination at all hazards to stand by the Union and the Constitution against the enenies of both whether foreign or domestic or the two combined. Standing thus, and striving thus, the American people, intervention or no intervention, can never fail. Adapting the noble words of Faulconbridge in King John, we may then exclaim:

Come the three corners of the world in arms, And we shall shock them: naught shall mak If England to itself do rest but true.

THE PUERILITY OF MASON.-John M. Mason ne of the rebel commissioners in Europe, addressed a letter in September last to a townmeeting in the county of Cheshire in England, by way of response to the timely request of a ealous Cheshireman that the comm should furnish the speakers at the forthcoming meeting with "the strongest possible arruments" in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. We quote below the ncluding passages of this letter:

In reply to your inquiry as to what effect ecognition of our independence would have oward putting an end to the war, I have only o say it would at once and forever dispel all lelusion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe it is taken nt, there may vet be a restoration of the oken Union, and to that extent our adversaon, I may appeal to the verdict of every

Again: you are aware that the war was ommenced and has been prosecuted for the urpose of putting down an alleged rebellion. bur recognition by the European Powers rould be the decree of enlightened, impartial, and able observers that a rebellion—if of ever existed—had been brought to an end, a iere stood in place of it, as acknowledged by them, a separate, sovereign, and independent, state, the equal of any in the line of

mpire.
It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now waging it against the Confederate States, when they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against alleged rebels in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political power, could long be maintained. Such are my views on the questions you have submitted, briefly, but I hope intelligibly, evicen.

igibly, given. Mr. Mason, as the reader will have parked, here declares that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would put an end to the war, by dissipating two grand delusions prevalent in the United States, the delusion plenipotentiary of the rebellion, be it observed nited States laboring under these two grand elusions, but the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Powers would at once and forever dissipate both the one and the other. The people of the United States are now profoundly con vinced that the Union can be restored: but, in Mr. Mason's estimation, if the European Powers will only say that the Union can't b estored, the people of the United States wil at once believe it! The people of the United States are now governed by the profound conviction that the Southern people are waging rebellion against the government to which they owe allegiance; but, if we are to credit Mr. Mason, let the European Powers ust assert that the Southern people owe no allegiance to the Union, and the people of the United States will immediately acknowledge it! This certainly is rich. It is exceedingly

If it were true, it of course show that the people of the United States are no wiser or manlier than children; out, as it is, it shows only that Mr. Mason, the eteran nincompoop who utters it, has become child for the second time. At all events th asoning is the very cream of puerility. We advise the concern at Richmond to look after but the Federal law, it will be seen, is even the rebel commission in Europe. The comnissioner in England at least is sadly in want authorities has been called to the violations of of a diplomatic dry-nurse.

We are glad that the Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to meet in of Major General Buell in Tennessee and Kentucky. This action on the part of the Secretary was due to General Buell if not to the country, and undoubtedly the result, whether it be the censure or the exculpation of General

, will be a benefit to the military service. pletely vindicated, but predictions can do comes within the meaning of the fifth clause no good now. If he be found to have per. of the excise law, relating to forms of certifiordinary powers and acquirements as a mili- ject to the ten-cent stamp. tary man are unquestionable.

The Cincinnati Enquirer parades the old "locofoco" rooster in a jubilant manner for the recent political victories. This is a the proud triumph, and we begin to be jealous so by our national birds, and not under any rebel greatness! fowl partisan emblem.

A Chattanooga Editor wants to know we will lay down the law.

cClellan and Lee has not yet been realized and we do not clearly see that there is any imrediate prospect of its realization. According to the last accounts, each army is inviting the other to attack, but neither is quite willing to attack. We are not disposed to blame McClellan for his delay, which indeed may be

absolutely necessary. We have never mor than half understood why he did not pres home instantly and with all possible vigor upon the rebels at the close of the battle of Antietam when he could have encountered them with no odds on their side in the way of defences, but we can readily see why at this ime, when they have had many weeks to fortify a well-chosen position, he should hesitate to hurl his troops against them. We doubt vance slowly, under cover of counter fortifiations, he could now attack them successfully. We believe that he would be in actual

The expectation of a battle between

most unimaginable consequences. Anxious as we all are for action, we wan General McClellan to take whatever time is ecessary, and he is probably the best judge of what is necessary. Beyond all doubt, delay it more calamitous to the rebels than to him, for hey are far from their base of supplies, and heir sufferings must be not only great but raidly increasing. It may be remembered that the Washington papers, the Intelligencer and the Star, pleaded strongly a few days ago for a little patience on the part of the American people, and we are sure that the people, sorely ried as they long have been, will exercise all the patience that is reasonable. They think, however, that General McClellan's army, reinforced as it has been by the new levies, is too immensely large and too tremendously expen ive to have a right to pass any considerable length of time in a condition of inaction.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE .- A resident of New

danger of defeat and all its horrible and al-

Albany, Indiana, who left Nashville on the 2d inst., has furnished the Ledger some interesting information from that point. The fortifications at Nashville are very formidable. An immense semicircular earthwork has been erected, which reaches around the city from the Cumberland river east and west. This work is mounted with heavy siege guns, which command all the approaches to the city, and within this earthwork are many detached works affairs on neither side of the Atlantic is such | The opinion is entertained by Gen. Negley as to warrant this conjecture. We do not har- and Gov. Johnson that Nashville is now the or it for a moment. If we did, we should best fortified city in the Union, and could be arbor at the same time the .confident antici- held by twenty thousand men against five times that number. The rebels, upon hearing that Gen. Buell was moving towards Nashville, hastily evacuated Murfreesboro, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and retired towards Stevenson. Before leaving they tore up the raiir oad for a cousiderable distance It is also reported that the rebels have evacuated McMinnville, falling back to Chattanooga The railroad bridge at Nashville has had a heavy floor laid down over it for the passage of troops and wagons. There is also an excellent pontoon bridge across the Cumberland at Nashville. The Ledger's informant came through to Bowling Green with a large number of sick and convalescent soldiers under a flag of truce. The guerillas along their route. notwithstanding the flag of truce, robbed these sick men of all their money, knapsacks ccoutrements, &c., and treated them in the most barbarous manner.

We understand there is considerable excitement among the paroled men about doing duty in camp. Many of them think it a violation of their oath to drill and stand guard
Indianapolis Journal.

The Fourth Article of the Cartel entered in

to between the Government and the rebel au thorities on the Twenty-second of July last is as follows: "All prisoners of war to be dis charged on parole in ten days after their cap ture, and the prisoners now held and thos hereafter taken to be transferred to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners no exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police o constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or an admission in America that, in European | ties, nor as guards of prisoners, depots, o stores, nor to discharge any duty usually per formed by soldiers, until exchanged under the formed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs." It thus ap pears with respect to "the paroled men," tha if it is not "a violation of their oath to drill and stand guard," it is at least a violation of the solemn engagement of their Government. Our authorities should be careful on this

point. undations of a centralized Governmentthe audacity to compare the sovereign States of this Union to the "counties" of a State, and to deny to the former any more power that the latter.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Sentinel does not represent the Pres dent fairly. He never compared the general power of the States with that of the counties of a State. States, as such, have a full right to exercise certain functions, and the counties of a State, as such, have a full right to exer cise certain other functions. Certainly Mr Lincoln is not chargeable with saying that a county can rightfully exercise the peculiar namely, that the Union can be restored, and functions of a State. But the right of rebelthe delusion that the revolting States are not lion, the right of secession, the right to estab actually a nation. According to this astute lish an independent Government, is one that belongs neither to counties nor to States. In specially, not only are the people of the respect to this right a State and a county are exactly on the same level, both being destitute of it alike. A State has no more power than a county to claim the prerogatives of empire The President, in comparing, thus far, sovereign States of this Union to the counties of a State in respect to their powers was entirely correct, and this will be disputed in no loval and enlightened quarter.

Eighteen rebel prisoners were brought p from Owensboro vesterday by the little steamer Cottage in charge of Lieut, Glass, of Shanks' mounted infantry. Their names are Capt. Jack Allen, Lieut. Lew Wise, of Virginia, Jno. T. Pennington, Nick O'Donnell, H. T. Riley, Jno. W. Moosely, Jas. N. Corbitt A. Hamilton, J. H. Beal, J. F. Gifford, Enoch Ray, F. Wright, John Fields, John Beard, N. Hayden, John B. Armstrong, Jack Jones, and David Metcalf. Wise, it is said, is a nephew of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and was engaged at the time of his arrest as a spy and recruiting officer. The gallant Col. Shanks was a passenger by the Cottage, and one hundred convalescent troops, from Evansville, were also brought up by the same boat.

It is said that some of our troops, sent to the Southern part of Kentucky to drive the guerillas from that section, settle quietly down in the most comfortable quarters they can find and, with the unflinching courage of heroes wait for the guerillas to come to them. We uppose they say to themselves: "If the guerillas want to be driven out of the State, why the devil don't they come on and let us drive We should like to know how Adam Johnson or any of the rest of the marauding oundrels can answer that searching question

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES MUST HAVE A TEN-CENT STAMP.—An order has been issued at the Internal Revenue Department, by the Com-We have confidence that General Buell will missioner, that marriage certificates must have ass through the ordeal unscathed and com- a ten-cent stamp. The Commissioner says it med his whole duty, he should be placed at cates of any other description than those mennce in an important command, for his extra- tioned in schedule "B," and are therefore sub-

And so General Hindman, the great Arkansas fire-eater, the terrible fellow who has talked cannon balls and bomb shells, breathed swords, pikes, and bayonets, belched great mistake, for the American eagle has won | powder and gun-cotton, and hiccupped blue flames and brimstone, has got into an Arkanof the Gallic cock. When we crow let us do sas jail as a thief! Alas for the instability of

We have information which leads us to believe that the rebels have evacuated not only what kind of laws we would enact for the Murfreesboro, but McMinnville, Tenn., and government of the rebels if we were to con- that they have torn up a large portion of the quer them. Don't trouble yourself about that, track of the Nashville and Chattanooga railsir. When your fellows lay down their arms, road. Chattanooga will doubtless be their to think that acting the spy, punishable among

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

The letter of Judge Lane of the United States District Court of Alabama to the Sec retary of War which we publish this morn ng will command attention. It is sinerely to be hoped that the policy which Judge L. deprecates will not be continued y Gen. Rosecrans. The views of Judge ane correspond mainly with the policy which we have heretofore recommended, and which we know, meets the cordial approval of Union nen in every locality where loyalty has been subjugated and the expression of Union sentinents made a crime. We feel the full force of the poet's words when he says:

And earthly power doth then show likest God's When mercy seasons justice: ut still crime must be punished and mercy nust not completely stay the arm of justice. We would compel the rebels to expiate their ruilt under the laws which they have outaged and defied. We do not approve of arcitrary punishment but we insist upon the enforcement of the laws which are mild in their operations when compared with the ruin, misery, and desolation which this unholy civil war has caused.

If there are unfortunate civil and po litical divisions in the loyal States, the Re sublicans must know that the fault is fully as nuch theirs as anybody's. Indeed it is, we think, principally theirs. Certainly in some of the States, the Democrats, so called, pro posed, in view of the elections, that they and he Republicans should meet together, and, as means of preventing any division or con ention, agree upon tickets, loyal tickets, to be supported by all alike. The Republicans emoniously rejected the proposition and solved to keep up their distinct organization n the conflict. Even the great exigency of a war for the quelling of a rebellion of mighty magnitude was not enough to induce them to orego the pursuit of the petty objects of partisan or personal ambition. They insisted on going to the polls as a party, and so as a party they are beaten.

The Republicans must themselves see, that n the management of the affairs of the nation in the great crisis that has been and is upon us they have failed, signally and utterly failed They have not met the country's just expectaion, or come half up to their own. And in their public conduct, they have been getting worse and worse. With every new disap pintment of their hopes, they have though only of resorting to some new measure of radcalism or ultraism as a remedy. They ac knowledge the necessity of energy and declare that it must be put forth, but, in practice and even in theory, they direct all their energy against the fundamental laws, the inalienable rights, and the great institutions of the coun try. They mistake a war upon the Constitution and upon slavery as a war against the rebellion. Consequently their vast strength s all expended in a wrong direction. They cannot but see that the country, if it were sat isfied with their administration of affairs after its experience of the last eighteen months. would be guilty of criminal weakness and

The people want the Constitution as it is the Constitution unimpaired, and the Union s it was, the Union unbroken and unchanged and they are resolved to have both, be the cos what it may. They will have both or perish in the effort to have them. They have shown the South, by the late elections, that it has nothing to apprehend from the destructive spirit of radicalism, and, having shown this hey will, if the South still persist in the rebelion, throw into the war a deeper, mightier, and more terrible energy than was ever exhibited by any country, not even revolution

ary France excepted. We have never doubted for an instant and we do not doubt now the devoted patriotism of the great mass of the Republicans, bu nost unfortunately for themselves and for the nation, they have given themselves up in a great measure to the guidance of fanatical and half-crazy leaders, and they behold the consequences in their own overthrow and the miserably protracted struggles of our beloved field-work held by either of the respective par- country. Now let them start up from the ground to which they have been hurled, star up, not as Republicans, not as radicals, but as resolute and high-souled patriots, intent only upon rendering to their country the great serrice that it needs in this awful crisis of lestinies.

We trust that the President himself when he shall have looked calmly around him and reflected dispassionately upon the past. the present, and the future, will see ample rea son to rejoice that the late elections resulte as they did. From the day of his inaugura tion the Republicans have been pressing hard upon him to make him act in many things against his own convictions. They have pur sued him with relentless pertinacity. They have hourly reminded him that to them h was indebted for his high office. They have given neither his soul nor his body rest. They have persecuted him. They have threatene and tried to bully him. They have held back in the furnishing of materials for the war in order to compel him into the adoption of their policy. We all know that he was induced to issue his emancipation proclamation opposition to his own frequently and forcibly expressed views, and now, when he sees that it is denounced and condemned eve by the foreign powers whose favor it was expected to win, we think he cannot but be glad that those, who almost literally forced i upon him and have been besetting him and sserting control over him, are sternly rebuked an aroused people. Let him, as he can ow most easily do, reject their counsels, re udiate the radical measures that under their pestilent influence he has sanctioned, and give all the energies of his honest mind and his high office to the prosecution of a quick sharp war waged upon constitutional principles for the preservation of the constitution, and h will be nobly and cordially sustained throughout the whole of the remaining portion of his

administration. CAPTURE OF ANGLO-REBEL STEAMERS .- Ad niral Dupont reports to the Navy Departmen he capture, on the 24th ultimo, by the United tates barque Restless, of the British steame cotia. She was discovered at dayligh standing toward Bull's Bay. The Captain, an old offender named Sibley, with a gentlema and lady, left the steamer in an open boat. The boats of the United States steam Flag, on the 27th ultimo, captured the British teamer Anglia, about four miles from the en rance of Bull's Bay.

On the 14th October ultimo the United States steamer Memphis captured, in latitude 3° 3' north, longitude 77° 20' west, the Britsh steamer Ouachita, from Bermuda, ostensi bly for Havana. She endeavored to escap and threw overboard most of her cargo o arms and ammunition. The character of he cargo, and the fact that she was far out of her ourse, and was doubtless making for Charles on, induced Lieut. Watmough, who com mands the Memphis, to send her in for adju

The United States steamer Flambeau, Charleston, succeeded in running the En glish steamer Minho on shore near For Moultrie, on the morning of the 20th ultime while endeavoring to run the blockade. He argo was floating around loose, and she will be a total wreck.

Col. Shanks, who is in command at

near Owensboro, has brought to this city in irons Lieut. L. Wise (a nephew of Governo Wise, of Virginia), arrested in the Union camp as a spy. He came into camp under the preext of wishing to sell a horse. Letters from ebels, conclusively proving him a spy, wer found upon his person. While in prison at Owensboro, Col. Shanks, by keeping an eye upon him, succeeded in securing a letter in expher, written by him to Governor Wise and ddressed to the care of Selby Lee, Wheeling Lient. Wise, we presume, will have a speed trial. If he is found guilty of being a spr he should undoubtedly pay the penalty, terr ble as it is. Ill-judged mercy to spies ha

caused not only our camps but our whole land

to be overrun with them. They have learned

all nations with death, is a very safe business.

CONFEDERATE WISDOM. - The Frankfort eoman, whilst published under rebel auspi-

es, said of Louisville: A threat is made to exhibit to the world Moscow defence rather than yield to Bragg That, of course, is vain and idle raving, and comports illy with the fact that a safe, hasty and commodious retreat to Indiana is being prepared in several pontoon bridges now being

So the preparation of pontoon bridge ecross the river proved conclusively to rebel minds that there was no intention to burn Louisville. The sagacious rebels had no sor of doubt that the whole purpose of the construction of the bridges was to transport the city of Louisville bodily across the river at the approach of Bragg's forces. The Evansville Journal states that on Tuesday last, the guerilla Colonels sent

flag of truce to Henderson by Capt. Win stead, demanding that prisoners taken by the Union forces in the vicinity of Henderson. Madisonville, and other portions of Western Kentucky, should have the privilege of exchange, and demanding the unconditiona and immediate release of Dr. Hanna, a gue illa surgeon. The insolent outlaws also stated that to insure the liberation or exchange of certain prisoners, taken by the Federal troops they had arrested a number of citizens of Madisonville and vicinity, and had sent them as hostages to Gen. Morgan. Col. Foster de clined receiving the flag, but detained the persons carrying it until the next evening.

says the conscript law went into effect that day, and was being rigidly enforced. Exagov. Isham Harris issued an order at Murfreesboro on the 10th, directing the enrolling officers to enrol all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all persons who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the Adjutant-General of the State. The Knoxville Register of the 25th ult

tle near Centerville, and how he escaped by killing the two Yankee soldiers who had him in custody. The whole story necessarily rests on his own authority, and is manifestly a mere fabrication of his own. He is a great liar and a great braggart, and his own men say that he is a great coward. No doubt he will do a little killing the two Yankee soldiers who had him fighting after his poor fashion if he finds it absolutely necessary, but he will never discover the necessity if he can avoid it by shutting one eye or even two.

Stragging and roots some some every army. The petty thefts were committed in the unguarded houses of Union men who had not sued for protection and for guards. When levies were to be made for supplies those in charge of foraging parties found "safe guards" in the hands of avowed rebels, and, re-KENTUCKY REGIMENTS .- Our friends com-

plain that we do not furnish full correspondence from the various Kentucky regiments fort was made to detect crime and crimi in the service. We have been prohibited from sending reporters to the army, and have consequently been dependent entirely upon volunsure, and if Gen. Rosecrans will permit us we will have a correspondent with every brigade of the Army of the Ohio.

No distoyal cutzen ned as the special those whom they had declared to be their enemies and whom they had declared they regarded as vandals. In short, Union men said that it was safer to be a traitor than a loyal man beautiful the said that it was safer to be a traitor than a loyal man they was safer to be a traitor than they was

magistrate of North Carolina, has sent a flag of truce to the rebel Governor, so called, asking for a free and unrestrained personal conference upon public affairs in view of the restoration of the State to the Union. North Carolina has probably discovered by this time, that, if she remain much longer in rebellion or quasi rebellion, her Dismal Swamp will be about the least dismal part of her. erence upon public affairs in view of the resabout the least dismal part of her.

Lincoln? It would be very easy to destroy the

guerilla bands in the several counties of Kenucky, were it not that every such band, seaonably warned of the approach of the Federal croops, always takes flight to some other localty upon horses too swift to be overtaken by the logy animals in pursuit. The rebel authorities say that we have

no right to interfere with domestic institutions in war. We would ask these employer of guerilla gangs whether horses are not do-Great Britain, if she acknowledges the outhern Confederacy's independence, will

soon see abundant reason to acknowledge herself a fool. The Editor of the New York Tribun says it is his "decided opinion that so

ought to be horsewhipped." We have no doubt that he is fully conscious of it. The Editor of the New York Tribune tters upon an average a dozen prophecies a day, evidently trying to make up in number

Eighty-one rebel prisoners rought to the city last evening by way of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and were transferred to the Military Prison,

what they lack in value.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, having reported to Gen. Rosecrans at Bowling Green, has been assigned to his old command in the Army of the Cumberland.

The Grenada Appeal denies that Ger eral-Bishop Polk is generally drunk. We suppose then he is always particularly so.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. BOWLING GREEN, NOV. 6, 1862. The forward movement of the grand army of Gen. Rosecrans is on the full advance. The livisions of Generals Sill and Sheridan are encoute for Nashville, and Crittenden's is mak-

g ready. The railroad to Nashville is now in running order to the tunnel, which was partly de-stroyed by the rebels, a distance of some thirty-five miles from here, and forty miles from

Nashville. Heavy supply trains went down last night to Franklin and vicinity. The wagon road is a rolling pike from the tunnel to Nashville, but orders for rapid march have been given, and perhaps ere this is published our advance will have crossed the Cumber-land into Nashville.

For miles along the line of rairond between Green River and Bowling Green the plantations are fenceless and desolate in appearance. Many a field has grown but weeds the past

or Monday, arriving here yesterday morn-g. He reports a large gathering of rebel lops at that place. Placards were posted in e streets calling upon the people of that unty to rise en masse to prepare to meet the county to rise en masse to prepare to meet the Federal army at that place. Bragg's army was arriving and Breckinridge was there with his ragged forces. A review of their troops on dress parade last Sabbath evening revealed to my informant a great body of men, many in shirt sleeves, others as good as barefoot, and others ragged, and all dressed in what would be called farm-house rig, of every line, texture, and description. Whether to make a march up toward Nashville or to fortify and stay at Murfreesboro until Rosecrans came stay at Murfreesboro until Rosecrans came there was not resolved upon, apparently, when my informant left there. It would have done the soul of our Northern

It would have done the soul of our Northern Union people good to stand here for the pats six days and witness the constant stream of the army pass through. There was no ending, it seemed, of well appointed men, troops of horse, processions of battery after battery, and miles of ambulances and wagons. The contrast between our armies, on the march, and those of the rebels, is fully as great as is the contrast between the people of the North and South at large, in personnel and resources.

I see men daily, just arrived from the heart of Dixie, who all agree in reporting the prayer of the people "at home" to be that the war may soon end. But the leaders are more desperate than ever, and must be overwhelmed in battle. By vigorous movements this can

and I trust will be done within the next nine-

LETTER FROM GEO. W. LANE. DANVILLE, KY., Nov. 5, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Wash ington City, D. C. Sia: The army of the Ohio, after having

e occupied and subsequently abandoned Northern District of Alabama, is again ut to repossess it in strong force. It returns new auspices, and under a new der. It marches to a new campaign into country south of that district, with in-ased force, and at a season of the year the elements will prove its powerful A citizen of the district named, and the ly civil officer of the United States Government in the State of Alabama, I am naturally interested in the policy to be ment in the State of Alabama, I am naturally interested in the policy to be pursued by the Administration toward its citizens. I trust, sir, that the experiences of the former occupation are not to be lost by the retirement of Gen. Buell; but that the Administration will take care that the new General commanding shall avoid the mistakes made by those will take care that the new General Command-ing shall avoid the mistakes made by those before in command. This interest felt by me in the future policy to be pursued in the event of the reoccupation of North Alabama has induced me to take the liberty of presenting you, in as brief a manner as possible, my views

upon one or two points of importance.

When virtue is persecuted and vice is rewarded, the principles of justice are reversed, and the foundation of all wise government is and the foundation of all wise government is reversed. It matters not if virtue is persecuted through the neglect which does not take measures to protect it, and vice remains unpunished through pity for the criminal—the result is the same. The criminal who is not punished for his crime is encouraged in his vicious career. The honest man who is not protected and rewarded for his virtues is encouraged to be vicious. The citizen who is not punished for his disloyalty is encouraged to be a traitor. The loyal citizen who is not protected and rewarded for his loyalty is urged to be disloyal. The tendency of the whole is to make treason respectable.

Adjutant-General of the State.

The notorious Roger A. Pryor has got a statement into circulation in the rebel newspapers how he was taken prisoner in the batat heart did not ask for that which was their

specting them, seized the property of the Union men who had sought no "sale-guards." Union men saw all this daily. They saw that no efsequently been dependent entirely upon volun-teer contributors. If soldiers will write to us, we will publish their letters with great pleatection.

No disloyal citizen fled at the approach o

because the United States Governm not just enough to punish the traitor, and the rebel authorities only persecuted the lova those who were loyal to be disloyated those think that Horace Greeley, after the system of rewards and punishments necessarily the system of the system taking a good look at the results of the late elections, ought to inform the world as to the whereabouts of those "twenty millions of people" in whose name he lately claimed to address the President of the United States. Why didn't they allow Horace to talk for them at the polls as well as in his letter to Mr. under the system or policy pursued by our military men in North Alabama, the criminals

guilty of treason were forgiven and protected s honest citizens, certainly not to the benefit uragement of the loyal. But that is pest. It was an experimen and failed because of its injustice. I trust, si that the Administration, of which you are s powerful and important an officer, has anoth policy for the future, for justice demands that another course should be pursued. Justice demands that the officer now leading our troops to the reoccupation of North Alabama should announce beforehand that the disloyal are guilty citizens, and are to be punished as such. The army of General Rosecrans goes with power to push far into the interior of Al-abama and Georgia, and it should be preceded a proclamation from General Ro

by a proclamation from General Rosecrans or the President announcing that those guilty of aiding the rebellion by word or deed must keep beyond the lines of the army or be pan-ished. The oft-broken oath of allegiance should no longer be a refuge and protection to them. I would urge on the Administration to adopt a similar policy to that lately adopted by General Buell in Kentucky. Gen. Buell, immediately before his removal from the command of the army of the Ohio, issued an order which exactly meets the case I am disorder which exactly meets the case I am deussing, and to which I call your attention: eets the case I am di HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN CAMP, Oct. 26, 1862.

General Orders No. 49.

I. All recruits for the rebel army, capture arrested by troops of this command, will regarded as prisoners of war, and sent thout delay to Vicksburg, and there paroled

without delay to Vicksburg, and there paroled and left subject to exchange.

II. All persons who have actively aided or abetted in the invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops within the last three months will be immediately arrested and sent to Vicksburg, Miss., and forbidden to return to Kentucky. This order will not be understood as including persons indicted or held by the civil authorities for trial, nor will arrests be made on suspicion or insufficient evidence of guilt.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle is charged with the Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle is charged with the execution of these orders, and will give such special instructions as may be found necessary.

By command of Maj. Gen. Buell,
JAMES B. FRY,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. M. Wright, A. A. G.

This order is eminently just and proper as clating to both recruits and persons, and I am persuaded that that admirable officer would, with his experience in North Alabama, hav declared the same policy had he remained i command. I urge upon your attention, si the consideration of a similar declaration policy on the part of Gen. Rosecrans, and i policy of the part of the good plainly expressed that the most ignorant can understand. Let the said that those who are secessionists are undeserving the protection of the Governundeserving the protection of the Govern-ment, and that they are to be banished from make themselves known to receive it. Such a declaration will do much good. It will strengthen the hands of the Government not only in expelling evil men and enemies from tant from the main roads, forage trains are daily ravaging for supplies. The blight and curse of war has fallen upon this portion of our State with a ruthless hand.

Bowling Geren, Nov. 7, 1862.
I failed to get this off to you yesterday as intended, and now add to it. Men who have turned back from our advance report it yesterday morning within twenty-two miles of the south demands that such a policy should be declared. The interest of the army advancing far into the country of the enemy demand that its foes should be kept in its front. The General who endangers his flanks is censured. How much more does he deserve it who permits the enemy to lie in his rear.

Very often Union men suffer from the lines of the army but in encouraging Union men in their allegiance. A just consideration of the interests of the larmy advancing far into the country of the enemy demand that its foes should be kept in its front. The General who endangers his flanks is censured. How much more does he deserve it who permits the enemy to lie in his rear.

Nashville, and it reached that city last night beyond question. There was some little skirmishing of cavalry pickets in the extreme front, but of no consequence.

A Union man escaped duress at Murfrees-often most undeservedly and unjustly. The army of the United States should subsist as a recessary off the enemy. The food and far as necessary off the enemy. The food and provender of: a disloyal man should not be protected by the loyal soldiers—it is an out-rage to demand it of them. The Administraion should take care that no guards should sit as protectors on the doors of others than Union men. Over the property of every rebel none but the guards of the quartermaster and commissary should keep watch. I am for no indiscriminate seizure by unauthorized persons of the property of rebels, but I do wish to see quartermasters and commissaries when they take supplies take them from rebels and not Union men. It should be announced in ain terms that the army of the Union con to protect loyal men; that "safe-guards," which all must respect, will be granted only to loya men, and that the property of rebels is at all times liable to be taken at the orders of those

vigorous movements this can portant that Chattanooga should be taken on led done within the next nine-

Southern States. From East Tennessee comes he entire supply of coal for the rebel confed-racy. To stop that supply would put an end to the operations of nearly all the fo and are nels of the South. To take nooga would be to cause the evacuati East Tennessee, and the important Kuoxviile would fall, into our hands ith its contract would be with its extensive arsenal would become ours, and Atlanta could not long be held. I leave you to elaborate this in your own mind. The most accurate information you can obtain in regard to this place will confirm all I could say more. I am aware that its importance has been impressed upon the minds of Generals Buell and Rosectrans, and I trust that an effort will be made to capture it.

In offering these few considerations, sir, I do not speak as with the voice of a single man. with its extensive arsenal would become ours do not speak as with the voice of a single man.

do not speak as with the voice of a single man. I represent a class composed of as truly, zealously, and devotedly loyal men and women as exists in this country. I am an old man, forced with my family to fly from my home to find safety under the protecting eagles of the army. I have been forced, at an age when associations have made home dearest, and at a period when most men sit down to enjoy in peace the happiness about their firesides, to seek safety and a home with strangers. My home, which I have thus been forced to leave. which I have thus been forced to leave home, which I have thus been forced to leave, has fallen into the hands of rebels, and has been made a hospital for their soldiers. My property has been destroyed, and my subsistence scattered to the winds. I have been insulted and derided, and opprobrium has been heaped upon my name for my loyalty. In thus representing my sorrows, I but illustrate those of the words of others. There are, thousands of resenting my sorrows, I but illustrate those of thousands of others. There are thousands of refugees from my own county, and from that adjoining it, who tell the same sad story. In the interests of these, and in their name, I appeal to you to be just. Where there is crime, punish it. The punishment of the criminal is the reward of the innocent, but that reward is everything, for it is protection to them. In the name and for the interests of the loyal men of the South I urge the punishment and banishment of the disloyal who have aided in anishment of the disloyal who have aided in

oppressing them.
I am, sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. LANE.

DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY OF THE CUMBER-AND .- Gen. Rosecrans has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 5, 1862. General Order, No. —.

The following order has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the

the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of the army:

"Washington, Nov. 3, 1862.

"Major General Rosecrans:

"The authority you ask, promptly to muster out or dismiss from the service officers for flagrant misdemeanors and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness, and misbehavior before the enemy, or on guard duty, is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to use it. Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the to prevent improvident restoration. to prevent improvident restoration.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,

has In Cincinnati the Provost Guard parols the city regularly, and arrests every officer of the army who is met parading the streets, placing him in confinement if he is without proper authority to be there.

eymour should be elected Governor of New ork, Richmond would be illuminated. We should like to know where the tallow is exected to come from. Those, who saw the amount of Con-

ederate paper that John Morgan carried with im in Kentucky, can bear witness, that, if not a man of note, he is a man of notes. The rebel authorities are terribly dis-

atisfied with their Generals for the Kentucky ilure. Why don't they hang the rascals? DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON ND SABINE PASS, &c .- Texas papers to the

3th of October have been received. They ontain some very interesting details of the pture of Galveston by the Union forces.

capture of Galveston by the Linion forces.

[From the Galveston Union, October 10.]

GALVESTON, Oct. 9, 5 P. M.

Hon. J. W. Moore, Mayor pro. tem. of Galveston, communicated to the undersigned in substance as follows:

Wednesday evening, October 8, a meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of affairs in the city, in consequence of the evacuation by the military, and the departure from the city of the Mayor, and a majority of the Aldermen. The meeting appointed Mr. the Aldermen. The meeting appointed Mr. Jas. W. Moore, the oldest magistrate in the country, Mayor pro tem for the city, and clothed him with full power over municipal

Part of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four teamers, raised anchor at nine o'clock A. M. Fhursday, steamed slowly and cautiously up to the city and took position at the foot of the to the city and took position at the foot of the principal streets, the Harriet Lane being in po-sition to command the street leading to the o command the street leading to the

But very few people witnessed the proceed-ings of the fleet, and the few present looked on sad and gloconile. sad and gloomily. The fire brigade was stationed at the head of all the wharves, with instructions to show any Federal party that might land to the Mayor's

leet and the city authorities up to one P. M About this hour the commander's steamer fired three shots towards the west end of the island, whereupon the Mayor pro tem., acfired three shots towards the west end of the island, whereupon the Mayor pro tem, accompanied by Messrs. T. M. League and Captain Haviland, at his own request, went to the end of St. Cyr's wharf and made a signal to the fleet, which was answered, and shortly a boat was sent to the wharf and took the party to the compander's shin. Ow Mayor request. to the commander's ship. Our Mayor is ed Commander Reushaw to communi him his intentions in regard to the city, in-forming him at the same time of the abandon-ment of the city by the military, of the ab-sence of the Mayor and City Council, and of his appointment as Mayor pro tem. by a meet-ing of the citizens.

ing of the citizens.

Commander Renshaw replied that be had come for the purpose of taking possession of the city; that the city was at his mercy under his guns; that he should not interfere in the municipal affairs of the city; that the citizens might go on and conduct their business as heretofore; that he did not intend to occupy the city for the present, and until the arrival of a military commander; but that he intended. of a military commander; but that he intended to hoist the United States flag upon the public buildings, and that his flag should be respected. Whereupon the Mayor pro tem answered that he could not guarantee to him the protection of the flag; that he would do everything in his power, but that persons over whom he had no control might take down the flag and create a difficulty.

Commander Renshaw replied that, although in his previous communications with the mil-itary commander he had insisted that the flag should be protected by the city, still he thought it would be onerous upon the good citizens; and, to avoid any difficulty like that which occurred in New Orleans, he would waive that point, and when he sent the flag ashore he would send a sufficient force to proect it, and that he would not keep the

Commander Renshaw further said that he would insist ppon the right for any of his men, in charge of an officer, to come on shore and walk the streets of the city, but that he would not permit his men to come on shore indiscriminately or in the night; that, should his men insult citizens, he gave the Mayor the right to arrest and report them to him, when he would punish them more rigidly than we possibly could; but, on the other hand, should possibly could; but, on the other hand, should any of his men be insulted or shot at in the streets of Galveston, or any of his ships or boats be shot at from the land or wharves, he would hold the city responsible, and open his broadsides on the same instantly; that his his broadsides on the same instantly; that his guns were kept shotted and double-shotted for that purpose; that it was the determination of his government to hold Galveston at all hazards until the end of the war; and that we could not take the port from him without a navy.

that we could not take the port from him without a navy.

The Mayor pro tem. asked his intentions in regard to the railroad bridge. The answer was at first declined; but afterward in conversation he stated that he did not desire the destruction of the bridge if he was not interfered with; that he would permit the train to run up to this side of the bridge with provisions, which must be carried from there in vehicles. which must be carried from there in vehicle. The train would not be permitted to run t and no communication whatever should

own, and no communication whatever sho se held by water. Commander Renshaw stated, in conclusi that he had already advised the Admira that he had already advised the Admiral to-send a cargo of flour, to which our party said nothing and departed.

Shortly after the return of the Mayor and party, a detachment of about one hundred and lifty marines and sailors, including about half a dozen negroes, was sent ashore from the fleet, which landed at Kuhn's wharf, and pro-

leet, which landed at Kulling and the Customhouse, on which eeded, silently, to the Customhouse, on which without any interference or demonstration is without any interference or demonstration. he bystanders, they raised the After half an hour, at three o'clock P. M.,

the flag was quietly taken down, and the de-tachment marched back through the same streets to their boats, and returned to the fleet. The Mayor pro. tem. and Thomas M. League, sq., subsequently, at four P. M., addre e people at the market, stating the substa-their interview with the F. A resolution of thanks was tendered Messrs.

Moore, League, and Haviland by the meeting for the satisfactory manner in which they con-ducted their dissoult task.

Galveston is very quiet and very dull.

trict Court of the United States for the Dis-Banks, John C.; Berry, Richard Barbee, Bradford; Bates, L. B

el S.; Watson, Matthew; Watkins, John Jon, B. T.; Whalin, Samuel; Whalin, Job S, Wesley; Wilson, John F.; Williams, D. M., W. W.; Wintersmith, C. H.; White, Thomay, J. E.; Whalen, Thos. T.; Whalin W. Ings, Theodore; Wilmont, Elias; Wilhite, J. D. A.; Wright, Thomas D.; Wools, A. Edwin L.; Wilson, J.S. F.; Wells, Jas. tt, Franklin; Wilson, J. J.; Wright, Henry C., Jos. J.; Williams, A. P.; White, Thos. on, Jas. T.; Wardlow, W. T.; Wilson, J. Ons, L. B.; Wines, James; Wheeler, M. H.; Wilson, J. C.; Williams, J. Wheeler, W. deer, Jas. F.; Witherspoon, Samuel; Wicks, Austead, D. B.; Williams, Jeythuh; Wade, Wilson, A. C.; Williamis, W. W.; Woolfolk, Phittingfield, Bavid; Whitely, Hienry; Wells, Webber, Louis; West, Echard T.; West, Chas. an, A. C.; Williams, W. W.; Woolfolk, W.; tingfield, David; Whitely, Henry; Wedls, M.; ber, Louis; West, Richard T.; West, Chas. W.; L.; Weed, J. H.; Wilson, Graham; Wilton, White, David D.; Winter, Wheeler; Wilson, F.; Wash, Allen B.; Wren, John H.; Daniel; Wales, Henry H.; Worsley, Geo.; feerd, H. M.; Wand, Thos. P.; Walters, F. J.; Benj.; Young, A. E.; Yancey, Thos. L.; hos. G.; Yates, Jas. H., Latt.; A. J. BALLARD, Clerk.; ber 5, 1862. est: ber 5, 1862.

Wm., jr.; Viers, W. H.; Vanice, S.; Vanghan, L. S. P.; Vann, I

HEADQUARTERS, RECTORTOWN, Nov. 7. A heavy snow storm set in this morning about 9 o'clock, with every indication of continuing. The weather is cold. There is nothing new about military matters excepting that the army is in motion. General Sumner and staff arrived here last night. Nothing but a construction train has yet arrived on the Manassas Gap Railroad, although one is hour-

NEW YORK, NOV. 7. Capt. Vickery, of the bark Mary Baker, of mouth, N. S., reports on 30th October, in tude 41, longitude 69 30, he saw two ships, in the description of which he believes one to have been the Alabama, and that she was chasing and rapidly gaining on the other, an American vessel. They were eighteen or twenty miles distant.

A despatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomae says a favorable view of the Shenandoah Valley was had, but no large body of the enemy was seen. Winchester was

cavalry and artillery under Generals The cavary and artificry under Generals
Pleasanton and Averill occupied Piedmont
last night. This morning they pushed on,
and, after a spirited skirmish, occupied Maugnett. They now hold the approach to Manassas and Chester Gaps, on the left of the Blue The rebel cavalry showed themselves this

morning opposite Snicker's Gap, and were also visible from Maryland Height. General McClelian spent most of the evening at the top of Ashby's Gap, taking observations in the Shenandoah Valley. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.

of Congress—Brown and Elderidge—and the Republicans have elected Sloan, Cobb, and Hanchett. One is yet in doubt. All the Dem-ocratic Assembly men are elected from Milwankee, and one Senator. The Democrat have gained largely in some parts of the State LEAVENWORTH, NOV. 5.

Scattering returns from this State indicate he election of the entire Republican State icket. Wilder, Republican, for Congress, is robably elected over Powell, Union, and Mathias, Democrat. HELENA, ARK., Nov. 4.

Col. Cameron, of the 34th Indiana, who was ecently a bearer of a flag of truce to Gen. dindman, commanding the rebel forces at Little Rock, furnishes the following:
The truce party embraced Capt. Serril, 27th
Indiana; Adjt. Nockenzer, 9th Iowa, and
eleven men as an escort. They left Helena on the 21st ult., and took the route to Rock Ferry, and on the third day arrived a Brownsville. Capt. Nolan, Acting Quartermaster C.S. A., commanding the post, telegraphed Gen. Holmes, who sent Col. Anderson with a train on the Memphis and Little Bock Railroad.

Colonel Cameron delivered his despatches, consisting of two letters from Gen. Curtis and one from Gen. Sherman at Memphis, to Gen. Holmes in person.

Gen. Holmes expressed his desire to conduct the war on honorable principles, and under the rules of warfare among civililized nations. He was filled with tears by the tales of havor nd destruction brought to him, which he was orced to believe. Many instances were cited,

forced to believe. Many instances were cited, to which Col. Cameron replied that the General commanding had no knowledge of such occurrences, and that, if they have happened, and the guilty parties could be found, they would certainly be punished.

Gen. Holmes said that he knew Gen. Curtis in his youth, and had expected him to pursue a fair and honorable warfare; that he, for his sect, we adopted to resist expansive forces. part, was determined to resist organized forces as long as it could be done; that unless their independence was acknowledged they would fight until exterminated. He said that would fight until exterminated. He said that while he fought with an organized force he supposed the patriotic ardor of the people near Heiena restrained them from guerilia warfare; but should Lee be beaten in Virginia and Bragg in Kentucky be crushed, the people would rise and each man take upon himself the trust of expelling the invaders. He inquired if our army at Corinth had been reinforced. On being assured in the negative, he appeared satisfied and gratified. He said that on the 22d he sent a flag of truce-boat with a reply to Gen. Curtis to a former letter. He liked the spirit of Gen. Curtis' letter, and had at once sent all the prisoners, nearly one hundred, and his reply was that the cotton dealers taken by rebel soldiers had been or would be released.

The rebels at Little Rock have information,

dealers taken by rever southers and would be released.

The rebels at Little Rock have information, which they credit, that Galveston, Troy, and Houston have been captured by the Federals. NEW YORK, NOV. 6.

New York, Nov. 6.

The Times has the following:
Despatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy en masse of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources. develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it reassembled at 8 o'clock, Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the President.

It is believed that a decision of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the

nate importance than any vet made in th ourse of the war has been arrived at, and wi be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabine ministers regard these changes as a condemna-tion, giving them no alternative but to resign. It is not believed that any capital punish-ment will be visited upon the hostile Indians of the Northwest, the policy of the Government ging adverse to such treatment of the Indians

who have given themselves up.

It is the mission of Assistant Secretary Usher, now in Minnesota, to adjust these difficulties, avoiding as far as possible all collision with the State government.

UPPERVILLE, Oct. 4. Yesterday, Pleasanton's successful of Stuart was resumed at 10 A. M. The enen was placed in a very dangerous position the road leading from Union to Uppervil and after two hours' hard fighting, Pl ned by Averill, drove Stuart and his 3,000 reemen back till they broke and ran.

They succeeded in making their escape through Ashby's Gap. General McClellan's headquarters are a resent at this place.

There is every indication that both sides ar eking to bring on a great battle in this neigh porhood; but citizens say the rebels spoke of heir intention to get back to Richmond a

[Special despatch to the Missouri Democrat.] BOLIVAR, TENN., NOV. Gen. Grant, with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Miss., last night.

The enemy still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will

racuate.

The railroad will be repaired by to-morrov vening, so as to admit the passage of train from this place to Lagrange.

A regiment from Columbus passed down to Lagrange last night; another goes to-day. The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly

Springs. Van Dorn is in command.

If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the enemy prefers run HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

RECTORTOWN, VA., 10 P. M. Gen. Pleasanton remained over night at larkhall and this morning moved on towards surbeer's, five miles distant, and near the nouth of Chester Gap.

Before reaching the town he came up with en. Stuart with 3,000 men and one batter

The enemy had their guns posted on a hill of the left of the road but were driven off.

Col. Gregg of the 8th Pennsylvania, charged on them with a full regiment completely. routing them and capturing prisoners. As the rebels fled Capt. Saunders, with a squad-ron of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment charged on their flank, while Capt. Pennington, with nother force assaulted them with shell.

The rebels left ten of their dead on the field

Our loss was one killed and five wounded Among the enemy's dead was a Captain, and the Adjutant of a Virginia regiment had his eg broken and is a prisoner. The conduct of our cavalry in this action as splendid, and it is only necessary for Gen.

Salem was occupied to-day by Gen. Bay ard's cavalry, after driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town and capturing several prisoners.

the effect that Col. Windham Bayard's car had a spirited engagement yesterday, bottom, with the cavalry and four piece f arrillery of the rebel force at Warre Their numbers were about equal to his at the time, say 1,500 strong. After a short resistance he drove the enemy off in the direction of the main army at the town of Warrenton. St. Louis, Nov. 6. Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin A. Dick, of this ity, has been appointed by Gen. Curtis Pro-cost Marshal of the District, vice Col. Gantt esigned. Col. Dick entered on his duties this

WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 6.

cannon (Union) is elected Governor by 111
najority. Temple (Democrat) is elected to
congress by 23 majority. Two-thirds of the

The Democrats carry the State by from fif-een to twenty thousand. They elect eight, and probably nine, members of Congress; the Republicans elect five. The Democrats elect two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and have a majority of one or two in the

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE PO RECTORTOWN, VA., Nov. 6, 1:10 P. M.
As the particulars of the fight yesterday
Burbur's become known, the more brill
he victory is found to have been.
The buttle was fought by available. The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and

etween the best disciplined troops either ars were under the command of Ger uart, and the Federals under command of Jen. Pleasanton.

The final result shows that the rebels left 36

dead on the field, and their wounded must have been numerous. Our loss was 5 killed and 10 wounded. and 10 wounded.

Gen. Pleasanton to-day reports that General Jackson occupied Chester with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 P. M., taking five prisoners belonging to the 3d Virginia cavalry and two infantry soldiers who state that their regiments had gone up the valley. Gen. Bayard had a slight skirmish to-day on the Waterloo road, killing one man and wounding two, and taking 10 prisoners without any loss on his part.

The corps of Gen. Reynolds, belonging to Gen. McClellan's command, took possession Gen. McClellan's command, took pool of Warrenton yesterday. The rebels evacuated the place without stopping to fight.

o the well-credited inference that the rebels, naving failed to hold possession of the various caps in the Blue Ridge, are not disposed to lorce their way through and attack our forces, and seem to be making their way down the valley toward Gordonsville. At present here does not seem to be any prospect of a

collision.

It is now quite probable that if Secretary
Smith is tendered Judge Huntington's vacancy he will resign and accept it. Various candidates are named for the Interior Department,
which many seconds are proportionally the property. which may precede several changes in the WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. WASHINGTON, NOV. 7.

The agent of the Associated Press inquired in the State Department to-day about current rumors, and Mr. Seward promptly replied that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. Buchanan were erroneously reported. The propositions in relation to Mercier and the extraordinary meeting of the cabinet were fabulant. Gen. Martingle is restored to duy.

ous. Gen. Martindale is restored to duty. Sr. Louis, Nov. 7. Sr. Louis, Nov. 7.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, when ten miles above St. Genevieve, the steamer J. H. Dickey exploded one of her boilers, killing several and wounding others of the passengers several and wounding others of the passencers and crew. The passengers were awakened by a violent shock, and rushing from their rooms found the boat had run against the bank. In about fifteen minutes, while the passengers were still wandering about the cabin, not yet fully recovered from the first alarm, another terrible shock shook the whole boat, and the forward cabin was instantly filled with scalding steam. Numbers inhaled it and fell dying upon the floor while the passengers, among whom were several ladies, rushed in a panic to the stern. Other horrors were added to the calamity by fire breaking out in the state rooms and through the floor above the boilers, communicated from the furnaces. After long and earnest exertions the fire was conquered, and all are loud in their praise of Capt. Mus-

and all are loud in their praise of Capt. Mus-selman for his bravery and judgment.

The returns from the State are yet meager, but it is safe to assume the majority of the members elected to the Legislature are for mancipation. The expedition from Helena has returned. They saw nothing of the rebels in force. Last Friday a detachment of the 46th Indiana, on

picket duty, was attacked by some rebel cav-alry. The latter were repulsed with a severe loss; the number killed is not stated. Our loss s one killed and one wounded. Hindman's outlaws had committed sundry epredations upon citizens in the vicinity of

The Federals have retaliated on secession sympathizers. A number of fine farms have been destroyed. Information from Memphis says that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierville and Memphis, burning cotton and compiliting desirable force. committing depredations St. Louis, Nov. 8.

We hear nothing of special interest from We hear nothing of special interest from Gen. Schofield's army.

The rebels don't appear to have attempted to regain their lost advantages or to repossess themselves of any part of Missouri territory.

They have been pursued into Boston Mountains, and will certainly be compelled to retreat beyond the Arkansas river.

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 7—4 P. M.

The army corps of General Reynolds took possession of this place unopposed yesterday. The place was occupied by Gen. Raine, with about four hundred men and two howitzers.

Gen. A. P. Hill's command was here on Thursday, but retreated upon the advance of our troops.

of intelligent officers, that Gen. Lee has succeeded in eluding Gen. McClellan, and that a large portion of Lee's army are Gordonsville, Gen. A. P. Hill's forces and Gen. Stuart's cavalry formed the rear guard of Gen. Lee.
The former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and Gen Pleasanton had pushed Gen.
Stuart to Flint Hill.

here to-morrow.

Lieut.-Col. Blunt, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, was captured by Bayard's cavalry. B'unt is Provost Marshal in the rebel army, and was inspecting his pickets at the time he was captured.

LATEST FROM NASI past twenty-fore how.

tured.

Leading rebels here prophesy a great battle hereabout in a few days. They represent that Stonewall Jackson is only teu miles off, with a force of 70,000, and that Bragg is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say that there is but little doubt that Jackson is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo. New YORK, Nov. 8.
A Manchester letter in the London Times,

St. Paul, Nov. 8. Over three hundred Indians have been con-

victed by the military commander at Lower Sioux Agency, as participators in the late hor-rible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the au-thorities at Washington. The people in Min-nesota, to a man, are in favor of immediate WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

The Herald's despatch says that Burnside is appointed in place of McClellan, and Hooker is to take Burnside's position.

The removal of McClellan caused great ex-

swer charges preferred against him by Gen. The mortar schooners at the Navy Yard ar aving the mortars removed and replaced by 100-pounder Parrott guns amidships, two rifled guns on the sides, and a pivot gun for-

Their destination has not been made public WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.
A special despatch to the New York Sunday

A special despatch to the New York Sunday Mercury says the Cabinet crisis is impending. It is reported that Seward, Smith, Blair, and Bates are to retire, and their places to be filled by Fessenden, Colfax, Winter Davis, and some other Western Republicans. It may not be announced before January, as the present heads of department make their reports to Congress in December.

The rebel preparations for retreat have been going on for two months. All their plans are known to be matured for going into winter quarters at Richmond. We hold Warrenton Junction, from which place the rebels fell back yesterday. The snow storm will delay military operations in Virginia two or three nilitary operations in Virginia two or three

days.

The President notifies all who call upon him that he will not modify or withdraw his emancipation proclamation.

SALEM, VA., Nov. 8, P. M.
The order relieving McClellan was received theadquarters at eleven o'clock last night. at least active to cook and figure.

It was entirely unexpected. Every one was taken by surprise. On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to Burnside.

Gen. McClellan and staff leave to-morrow for Trenton, New Jersey, where he is ordered to report. His last official act was issuing an address to the soldiers, informing them, in a few words, of the change and of his taking

There is no other news worthy of mention, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. The Monitor left the navy-yard last evening Gen. Hunter returns in a few days to his old epartment in the South.

or Trenton. CAIRO, NOV. 8.
Gen. Grant has made his headquarters at Lagrange, Miss., the railroad from Jackson to that place being in running order.
A telegram from Colonel Lowe at Fort Henry to the headquarters here, says there is no doubt about General Rawson having had fight with the rebels of Woodward's com-and in the vicinity of Garrettsburg. Reports com various sources indicate a total rout of the ebels. There is nothing definite, however. The Grenada Appeal of the 5th says a great

fire on the 4th burned cotton werehouses, &c., at Augusta valued at half a million of dollars. George N. Sanders, who has returned from his European mission, brings most gratifying ssurances of the speedy recognition of the confederacy. The people South are greatly cjoiced thereat. Belgium is to take the ini-The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th says that

a large Federal army passed South toward Grand Junction on Tuesday last. HEADQUARTERS, WARRENTON, Sovember 9.
Gen. Pleasanton yesterday in a skirmish rith Stuart, near Little Washington, captured hree pieces of artillery; also, a captain, lieu enant, and five privates.

Gen. Bayard yesterday morning occupied nd holds the railroad bridge across the Rap-ahanneck. The bridge is uninjured. The bridge across Broad River has been de-The removal of McClellan has caused great excitement. Among the rumors of the cause of the removal is that some of the instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed,

and Lee escaped in consequence.

Forney's Press says it was purely a military act and the result of a military consultation and discussion, although recommended to the

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862,

Military matters look well now in all irections. Gen. McClellan, after some sharp fighting, has got possession of all the Blue Ridge Gaps, and is pushing steadily forward with his eye upon Richmond. Lee must soon fight or retreat, and many believed at the last dates that he was retreating. If, with his immense forces, he is actually falling back from his fortified position to avoid a battle, the fact proves that his army, for the want either of clothes er of food or of both, must be in a truly deplorable condition.

Gen. Rosecrans, at the head of one of the greatest and finest armies in the world, an rmy that has just driven Bragg's legions out of Kentucky, is pressing down upon the rebel hosts in Tennessee and will soon expel them from that State even as Buell at the head of the same legions expelled them from this. It attacked at Nashville or resisted at Murfreesboro, he will sweep all before him, and, in brief period, get possession of Chattanaoga by the execution of a plan which the best military talent has thoroughly digested, and then proceed to relieve the noble patriots of East Tennessee, and, with the glorious reinforce ments drawn from among them, go on to strike a quick and fatal blow at the rebellicn in e Southern Gulf States unless the Federal forces already upon the coast shall be beforehand in the work.

General Grant, at the head of the laurelcrowned army of Iuka and Corinth, an army flushed with victories and still burning for glory, was at the last accounts in Mississippi, narching rapidly upon Van Dorn at Holly Springs, and, although rebel rumors, as usual, epresented the rebel force to be very large, there appeared to be no doubt that the Federal encounter. Highly important results were of a spy. anticipated from Grant's movements, and unquestionably he will be able, if need be, to o-operate in a short time with the river flotilla in the reduction of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi.

General Schofield, baving whipped th rebels in Southern Missouri and driven them beyond the Boston Mountains in Arkansas, is now in the latter State with a force powerful enough to accomplish his purposes there whatever they may be. General Banks, commanding a strong force and backed by the requisite naval strength, is about to invade Texas, crush out all opposition within her borders, bring her people into full obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union, and cut off the cotton trade and all other trade between the Southern States and Europe by the way of Mexico.

Thus at all points the armies of the Repul ic, strong in numbers, in discipline, and in spirit, stronger in all things than they ever were before, are pressing home upon the re bellion, and we may expect, that, very shortly our invincible iron-clad steamers, either b themselves or in conjunction with land forces will be thundering away at the doomed citie of Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile. Eve the rebel organs are warning their people that all the invasions they have hitherto sufour troops.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief fered, dreadful as they seemed, were but light in comparison with what they are henceforth to expect. They express a determination to hold out to the last, but evidently their hearts are dying within them. If we feel disappoin ment, their feelings are almost despair. We have reason to know, that some of the leading Stuart to Flint Hill.

Our troops found great distress in the hospitals here. Great distress prevails among the citizens hereabout for the necessaries of life. All the stores are exhausted of supplies, and are closed up. The cars are expected to arrive sufferings in their sections will be more terrible than any recorded in history since the ble than any recorded in history since the

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE .- The city for the past twenty-four hours has been full of rumors of battles fought at Nashville, but from the best sources of information we set them down as exaggerations. Up to Friday evening there had been nothing heard of the rebel Generals Polk and Breckinridge, nor had there been any assault upon the city. About three o'clock on Wednesday night the rebel pickets appeared dated the 22d, states that 7,849 additional pau-pers were added to the poor law statistics dur-ing the week ending.

The Day Mills are closed, and hundreds are The letter says it is expected that six hun-led thousand persons will be dependent on tharity during the coming winter.

Stearns' Cavalry, with two infantry regiments and four pieces of artillery of small calibre.

This force operated on the south side of the Stearns' Cavalry, with two infantry regiments to pike, apparently feeling our position, ascertaining the location of the batteries, and the extent of our lines of defence. Our pickets retired on the Murfreesboro road, but held their ground before the other advances of the rebels, who opened fire with a six-pounder about five o'clock, when Gen. Negley came upon the field, with a battery of two six-poundrs and four Wiard guns and the Sixty-ninth Ohio and the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania nfantry, on the Franklin pike. Here the neaviest skirmishing took place. Division nspector Von Shrader, of Negley's staff, with Col. Stokes' Cavalry, eight hundred strong, charged upon Stearns' Cavalry and drove then to within five miles of Franklin, where they scattered in every direction.

While this affair was going on a rebel force of some two thousand cavalry and two pieces of artillery, supposed to be under Morgan nade a dash on the new railroad bridge, with the intention of destroying it, but they were promptly met and repulsed. In the various skirmishes, we lost one killed and thirteen wounded, with three missing men, and captured about thirty prisoners, among them two

aptains of artillery. The advance of Gen. McCook's corps arrived at Nashville at 5 P. M. on the 6th. The General went into the city at 7 o'clock the next morning, and his entire force reached the river the same day and encamped at Edgefield. on Friday a train of five hundred wagons under charge of Col. Morgan, left Nashville to go to Mitchellsville for stores, which point they reached in the evening without molesta-

Lieut. Adams, of the 12th Indiana battery eft Nashville on Thursday morning and in forms the New Albany Ledger that the report was current at Nashville and credited by Gen Negley, that the rebels had evacuated Mur freesboro and McMinnville, and had gone to Chattanooga. Gen. Negley had ordered a re connoissance to be made to Murfreesboro which it was understood would be commenced on Friday. We attach some credence to this rumor as the movements of Stearns may have been intended to divert attention from the actions of the main rebel army. A report was also current at Nashville that Gen. Joseph E. Gen. McClellan passed through here to-day Johnson had arrived at Chattanooga, and had sumed the command of the Department of nnessee and North Alabama. Breckinridge's command was also reported at Chattanooga. These reports were credited by the

military authorities at Nashville. The Ledger is also informed that deserter from the rebel army, who came into our lines last week, report that Bragg had been superseded in his command on accounof his failure in Kentucky, and had been or dered to Richmond under arrest. They aver that Bragg was compelled to destroy most of the property captured by him in Kentucky during his retreat, to prevent it from falling into the hands of Gen. Buell.

NINE MONTHS' REGIMENTS. - About nine

more regiments are required to fill the entire quota of Kentucky under all the calls fo volunteers, and the War Department has con sented that five of these shall be recruited fo nine months. Col. Isaac Shelby Todd has been authorized to raise one of these and publishes his call this morning. The service is for so short a period that it will be popular and our citizens should enlist at once so that our State may not be compelled to resort to a draft. Colonel Todd has heroic blood in his veins, and, though he is an untried soldier in he field, he has commanded Home Guards, and made an excellent officer. Major Semple is a fine drill officer and has studied military affairs carefully for several years past. The regiment will therefore be efficiently officered, President and approved by him some time ago.
It was only finally resolved upon after a change became inevitable. No act of the present Administration has been a subject of greater deministration has been a subject of greater dements. We should like to see some of our to the command of Col. Todd,

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH GUERILLAS

MAJOR HOLLOWAY AGAIN VICTORIOUS. REBEL COLONEL FOWLER KILLED

MANY WOUNDED AND PRISONERS. On Wednesday last, as we learn from the vansville Journal, a battalion of Colone hackleford's regiment, the Eighth Kentucky avalry, commanded by Major Holloway ras attacked by a large force of guerillas uner command of Colonel A. Fowler, on Pond river, seven miles from Madisonville, on the Greenville road. The attack was gallantly et by Major Holloway's command, and the ebels completely routed with a loss of eight illed, and a large number wounded and taken risoners. Among the killed is Col. Fowler, ommanding the guerillas. A man named cales, a low but desperate character, who has een particularly active in arresting Union en and robbing indiscriminately, was des perately wounded, requiring the amputation

of his arm. Adam Johnson, who, like John Morgan ems to like to steal and plunder better than fight, had been with Fowler, but before the ght commenced left for the ostensible purpose of bringing up reinforcements, but failed to return until the fight was over and his friends routed. Fowler was one of the men who sent the flag of truce to Henderson on Tuesday, and which was so treacherously violated by an atempt to carry out information of the strength and position of the Federal troops. Thes treacherous knaves met with swift retribution for their rascality. Fowler already fills a raitor's grave, and Winstead, who became his villing tool in his base treachery, is now in close confinement at Henderson, and will troops would demolish whatever they should doubtless be tried as a spy and receive the door

The Journal also states that Major Platter, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, on Tuesday ast, with his battalion, accompanied Major Holloway's command as far as Vanderburg. n Henderson county. On their return they vere so fortunate as to meet with one Capt. Davidson, who has become somewhat noted as a leader of guerilla thieves in a small way. He, being a stranger to Major Platter, was immediately taken in and brought to Henderon. They caught sight also of the paternal ncestor of the Captain, but he, being well ounted, made good his escape, under a salute om the carbines of the Hoosiers. With Capt. Davidson they captured a fine span of match horses and a valuable mule

Sim Johnson, a notorious scamp, joined organ's thieves in Nelson county during the ecent raid in Kentucky, and has been enaged in stealing horses and other depredaions in Larue county. This individual was aptured on Friday evening, by a detachment of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, at New Haven, where he formerly resided. He had, when taken, a pair of very fine Colt's navy pistols, which he said had been presented to him by Judge Hayden E. Stone, of Bloomfield. If i is true that Judge Stone is engaged in equipping cut-throats to rob and murder uno itizens, the military authorities should look o him.

We see it stated that the notorious guerilla leader, George Jesse, was captured near New Castle on Friday night. When such marauding scoundrels as Sim Johnson and esse fall into our hands, they should be held with a gripe as relentless as death. Those two ellows have no doubt stolen more horses than all the horse-thieves in the penitentiary. They deserve to go into that establishment, and they could readily be sent there were it possi ble to get juries in Kentucky unadulterated with treason. But, even if they can't be sen to the penitentiary like persons far less guilty than themselves, must they be exchanged Will anybody say they should be?

Bragg hung sixteen Union men and ambled them into a hole on his retreat from Sumberland Ford. Nobody can assign the slightest reason for his ruffianly act. He shoot is own men upon the slightest provocation and hangs ours without provocation. He is a bloodthirsty ruffian. If the war were to end now, he would still go fee-fo-fumming about after blood like Jack the Bean-planter's giant, It is told of him, that, passing in disguise on night through his camp, some months ago, he said to a soldier, "Whose division is this" The soldier told him. "But isn't it Bragg' division"? asked the General. "Bragg hell"

exclaimed the soldier, "he has shot all his"! The rebels hang our men without cause nd we don't hang theirs for cause. Their spies fill our camps and cities and towns and are either not arrested at all or arrested only to be discharged without punishment Rebel spies have even been tried and convicted and yet saved by official clemency Spies know that they can ply their trad among us almost as safely as if it were som harmless industrial vocation. We are alto gether too lenient. We are not half in earnest. That's what's the matter.

We last week advised the formation point between Russellville and Clarksville, in | placed beyond the lines of our armies. order to close the gap through which the rebels obtain supplies and make their guerilla raids, and at the same time recommended that the command of the post should be given to some Kentuckian familiar with the geography of that section and the men against whom he has to contend. The Evansville Journal can "hardly agree" with us, unless the selection is made from a remote part of

the State, for it says: A man acquainted with the people of that rion would be too prone to deal with too ach leniency with old acquaintances, and pro-bly neighbors. Let a man be appointed to be command whe will deal out unmitigated stice, and give him guides and subordinates the knew the country and the people; but y all means let a man be appointed who will ot be afraid to hurt the guerillas and horse-

That is just what we want to effect, and we would have no objection that our Evansville ontemporary should make the appointment, as he knows so well what are the requirements for the position. But we have learned one thing in the progress of this rebellion, which lealing vigorous blows upon our enemies in proportion to his reserve in communicating his intentions and concerted movements to "guides and subordinates." But when we made our suggestion, we had "in our mind's eye" such men as Colonels Shackelford and Bristow, and we cannot doubt that they would be most acceptable to our Indiana Border neighbors.

Mr. Gladstone's friendly anticipations, there-fore, will not bring much comfort to the Federal bosom. The question of slavery has still to be answered, and it will not be answered by a proclamation that the African is everywhere free. Call these negroes what we will, they will still be negroes, and we can no more di-vest them of their slavish nature than we can wash them white. If they are to be emanci-pated, amalgamated, and what not, it will be in Heaven's own way and in due time, but we do not see how it is to be done either by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation or by any possible event of the present war.

Here is a gleam of undoubted sense touching our affairs, from a very unexpected quarter. The proverbial injunction "Learn from your nemy" is a wise one. Let us all, President and people alike, endeavor to obey it in the present instance.

The conservatives and radicals of th free States will be about equally represented in the Thirty-eighth Congress, which comes into existence on the fourth of next March. Each party will have from seventy-five to eighty members, and the representatives from the Border Slave States will hold the balance of power, and be aided by other true and loyal men, who will doubtless be returned from six or seven of the States now in the power of the rebels, as soon as the Union armies have reestablished the Federal authority. We may therefore rest assured that the reign of ultraism will soon be brought to a close, and that the rebellion will be put down without outraging the Constitution or violating the laws of the

land. The scoundrel who unearthed the posthumous letters of the late Gen. Kearney,

Thirty disloyalists, taken at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, were brought to the city on

Sunday evening, by way of Lynchburg. They were lodged in Castle Thunder." Ot course those thirty "disloyalists" taken off from Cumberland Gap and thrown into 'Castle Thunder' at Richmond were not soldiers. They were private citizens seized on suspicion of not being loyal to the rebel Government and consigned to "Castle Thunder" for the war or until the rebel Government shall see fit, without the interposition of any civil or military tribunal, to discharge them. And we have never yet heard of the discharge of any one of the hundreds of citizens of the rebel Confederacy imprisoned at Richmond for disloyalty.

The rebels here in Kentucky complain loudly and bitterly of the arrest and imprisonment of men by the Federal Government without egal investigation, and perhaps there has been no little justice in their complaints, yet they not only approve a similar practice, carried to an incomparably greater extent, on the part of the rebel Government, but are doing all they can to get Kentucky forced into the rebel Conederacy at the point of rebel bayonets so that all such of their fellow-citizens as continue loyal to the United States may be sent to "Castle Thunder" at Richmond or some of the many other Castle Thunders of the South. Although the evils which they allege may to some extent exist here, should not their tongues and lips be paralyzed by the reflection that they themselves are notoriously struggling to place Kentucky in a position where those evils, with to be sure a change of victims, would be aggravated tenfold!

But imprisonment for indefinite periods vithout legal trial or examination and with no specification of charges is by no means the worst treatment to which men suspected of loyalty to the Federal Government are subected in the South. Not one in a thousand of he horrid outrages perpetrated in the South upon men suspected of Unionism is probably ever heard of in the loyal States, but occasion ally an authentic statement, finds its way here that may well shock the whole world of mankind. The Rev. Mr. Aughey of Mississippi for years a respected preacher in that State, who made his escape not long ago, has given, in a speech at New York, an account of hi experience among the rebels. The following are extracts from his remarks:

I was seized by the rebels, heavily ironed and placed, with eighty others, in a Southern ingeon. ** * * My crime was that I had used seditious language, or, as they term it there, had talked

While I was in that prison numbers were While I was in that prison numbers were led out and shot.

At first they supplied coffins for those that were shot, but the great number of executions prevented the supply of coffins, so they dug a hole in the ground, and made them sit down on the brink of the hole, and there was a certain number of soldiers who advanced and fired three balls into the brain and three into the heart, and this was the mode of exe They sent after me with bloodhounds; yes

unds; they hunt the Union troops no with these animals. Truly this is a thousand times worse than Fort Warren and Fort Lafayette, and probably worse even than "Castle Thunder." We think that the rebels among us, bitterly as they now complain of ill usage, should go down upon their knees three times a day and earnestly thank God that our authorities are too merci ful and good to take lessons from the fiend-like authorities of the rebel Confederacy. Why don't they sometimes turn their faces South when they howl about the habeas corpus and interference with the rights of free citizens? Ay, why don't they occasionally direct their doleful voices toward the Confederacy, to

GEN. BRAGG'S KNITTING .- In Harrodsbur Gen. Bragg was asked whether he intended remaining in Kentucky for a considerable ime. "Oh yes," said he, "I have brought my knitting with me." And to similar question in Versailles, Nicholasville, Lexington, and Frankfort, and no doubt a dezen other places, he answered in like manner, "Oh yes, I have brought my knitting with me." Now we uld like to know whether, at the big scar Buell gave him, he didn't drop a stitch or two It seems strange that the rebel armies should complain so much of the want of socks when even the Generals take their knitting wherever they go. How convenient it will be, when we catch Bragg and Buckner, to make Bragg knit a stout pair of suspenders for the two! He need never be in want of yarn to work with for he can tell varns enough any time for all possible purposes. Pray how ma ny unfortunate victims did he bring with him, whose poor broken bones must do a good deal of tedious knitting before they will be fit

to do anything else? The Cincinnati Commercial says that a number of prominent citizens of Kentucky, who were conspicuous in giving aid and comfort to the enemy during their occupancy of the State, passed through Covington yeste day on their way to Vicksburg, Miss., the Fedcamp at Allensville or some other central eral authorities having ordered them to be

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1862. My DEAR SIRS: I congratulate you! God! that ever I should do so on a result which has forced the constitutional party of the land to rally and fight with desperation under a Dem ocratic banner! Now we have a wide-awake people again. The scales have fallen from their eyes. We have stopped on the brink of despotism to which the excess of loyalty was leading the North, under the administr of a patriotic President, to be sure, but whos policy constitutional liberty could not afford. I give you my hand and heart over again Now we have the sword reddened in a right eous cause, and graced with the olive branch, and our cry is death to all enemies of the Constitution! Now the lie is forced down the throats of the Southern leaders that we are abolitionists. Now-if managed right-in stead of a divided North we shall witness divided South and a speedy peace. Let th Union men of the South read this signal-cross is, that a commanding officer is successful in of fire that we have reared to the very sky, to tell them and their misled brethren that they have been the dupes of a gigantic lie. Let them see that if-as they profess to do-they love the old Constitution, so do we!-every letter and line of it. If they will die for it, so will we! Alas, alas for the blood that has been shed because of this lie! God bless you.

> PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9 By order of Gov. Sprague, a salute of one inundred guns will be fired to-morrow in honor of the appointment of Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac. CINCINNATI, Nov. 9

A special despatch to the Commercial from Indianapolis says on Wednesday night a bat talion of Colonel Shackleford's 8th Kentucky talion of Colonel Shacked by a large force of guer-cavalry was attacked by a large force of guer-illas under Colonel Fowler, on Pond river, seven miles from Madisonville, Ky. The at-tack was gallantly met. The rebels were completely routed with a loss of eight killed, including Colonel Fowler, and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

MARRIED.

On the evening of Nov. 4, by the Rev. 1 inc. Mr. H. C. PRICE and Miss ANNA AD

Oct. 25th, by Rev. J. A. Henderson, Mr. J. S. Spidfl. Editor of the Henderson Reporter, and Miss Lizzie Ackerly, both of Henderson City, Ky. On the evening of the 2d of November, in the M. E. church, by Rev. J. A. Henderson, Mr. Geo. S. Brown and Miss Annie E. Lorra, both of Henderson City, Ky.

DIED. In Danville, on the morning of the 5th i residence of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Cur late Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of n Richburg, Allegany county, N. Y., Oct. 18th, 1862, typhoid fever, terminating in congestion of the in, Celia T. Cottrell, aged 23 years. Advances of Passage Annuals.

Annuals of the Annuals of typhoid fever, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. N. Hailman, Esq., in this city, W.M. C. Lucas, in the 44th year of his age, eldest son of J. G. and Abby Lucas.

On the 7th of November, 1862, Sarah, infant daughter of G. W. and Namey Smith.

ANDERSON C. BROWN, of Scott county, Ky., and son of Thomas Brown, Sr., of New Castle, died at his residence on the School of the

In this city, by the Rev. Henry Denison, Mr. John Lard to Miss Ellen Hardman, of Cleveland, 0. *

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-George M. Vager.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8, 1362. The receipts and sales of live stock at this yar

uring the week ending to-day have been again rat eek were very large, but nearly all were sold. A cood many of the best quality were bought by Govern-enf confractors. Only a few were purchased for the lastern markets. Some of the second and third rate ttle were bought by farmers for feeding purpose About 100 head were left over unsold. Prices ran

market during the past week, and they were sol s fast as they came in. Only about 20 head in th re rather small, and they are selling as fast as the

TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

Bourbon House Stock Market-M. A. Downing LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8, 1862
The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourb use during the past week ending to-day have be ry good. The market has been well supplied d mostly all kinds have met with ready sale.

CATLE.-The receipts of cattle during the week
ave been very large, but all were sold, and there is none in the market at present. A very fine lot of cat de, 45 head, were bought by Vissman & Bills for the Eastern market. Another fine lot of 92 head, aver cattle are always in demand and bring fine price ay \$2.50@3 70 100 h grs.

Hoss.—The receipts of hogs during the week haven very large, but all were sold as fast as they arrived at good prices. There are none in the market a

SHEEP.-The supply of sheep during the week he PRICES.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1862

Milch Cows and Veal Calves .- We find that very 1 which they expect Kentucky so soon to be-

> CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY .- We will end, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of AMERICAN "CATAWBA" GRAPE. fifty cents, currency or stamps, a \$100, \$50, 20, \$10, \$5, \$2, and \$1 bills; also, a 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c shinplasters, as speciment finely executed on bank note paper, and se perfect that they cannot be detected from the enuine. Address R. JONES & CO., Box 1261, P. O., St. Louis, Mo. 030 d&w1m*

CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONT'S SUGAR-COATED FE-MALE REGULATING PILLS are the only on the most delicate stomach. A trial of th 403 CHESTMUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circular

RE WISE BY TIMES! you are suffering with any Diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU₁ is recommended.

It will Care you, Save Long Suffering, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY,

At Little Expense,
And No Exposure.

Cut esst the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.

all or send for it.

**BEWASE OF COUNTERFEITS!*

**Ask for Heimbold's. Take No Other.

OURES GUARANTEED.

OS coddcow2m

ROBERT L.MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants AND BANKERS,

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR LANCAS ter, Ky., on the 23d of October, a negro man named JORDAN. He is 26 or 27 years of age heavy built, and dark complexion. Said bowent off with some Union troops that passed by, an was with them at Danville, and likely went on sould with them. I will give a reasonable reward to have him taken and confined so that I get him.

A. ADAMS. THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies.

THIS POPULAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE WILL NE THOUSAND PAGES OF READING! FOURTEEN SPLENDID STEEL PLATES! TWELVE COLORED FASHION PLATES

TWELVE COLORED BERLIN WORK PATTERNS NINE HUNDRED WOOD CUTS! TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF MUSIC! or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Pe on." Its

Are the best published anywhere. All the most po rewriters are employed to write originally for "Peon." In 1863, in addition to its usual quantity

Lettes will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, L. C. Moul-ton, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Murder in the Glenn Ross." It also publishes FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!

Eack number, in addition to the colored plate, give

anets, Cloaks, and Dresses, engraved on

a pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantuaaker. Also, several pages of Household and other

It is the Best Lady's Magazine in the World! TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR. TERMS-ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Copy, One-Year... ht Copies, for One Year teen Copies, for One Year.. PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS:

or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine fo 1863 will be given, or our mezzotint for framing, "Bun yan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison." To ev ry person getting up a club of Sixte of the premiums will be sent. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON.

ery person getting up a club of Three. Five

UNITED STATES

WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY

N. B. Printed Blanks on hand to suit every kind of covernment business. and diaw.dof.kw.ly

Estray Notice. Jefferson county. S TAKEN UP BY WILLIAM OLDHAM

> Wanted Immediately. ent by mail for all who enclose THREE letters and address IRA RUSSELL & CO. N. H.

Committed to Jail. 2 SLAVES—
a negro man, calling himself Dick, about old, black or copper color, sear over his left what about 155 pounds, 6 feet high; says he beloank Gurley, who resides in Madison county, A

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upward of twee years devoted his professional time exclusively the treatment of

Female Difficulties,

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," Dr. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS. Which have never yet failed (when the dir have been strictly followed) in removing diffi

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,

by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring system to a healthy condition, and by bringing monthly period with regularity, no matter from cause the obstructions may arise. They should ever, NOT be taken during the first three of months of pregnancy, though safe at any other as miscorriage would be the result. Each bo

Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterit Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature,

noney.
Sold by all Druggists.

EAYMOMD & TYLEE,
Accounts for Louisvill KENTUCKY INSTITUTION DEAF MUTES AT DANVILLE

WAS LEFT ON LIVERY, ABOUT THE loth of Sopt, a poor SORREL HORSES without any marks. He had a military addle and bridle. The saddle had a lotik property of some officer, and has been stolen and left with us by the hard. The owner can get his property with us by the charge. If not claimed within

GENUINE

CATAWBA BRANDY

PURE JUICE of the

And has obtained a rare popularity throughout the

ot only equals but excels the choicest Imported F es in PURITY, QUALITY, and RICHNES FLAVOR, and wherever it has been introduced it has riably met the most unqualified favor and extend

his country, and the opportunity to procure an article of such quality as to supersede the sale and use of the

THE CATAWBA BRANDY Professes all the choice qualities of the BEST Im

DR. A. A. HAYES, Assayer of Massachu DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist, New York. DR. HIRAM COX, Chemical Inspector, Ohio. DR. JAMES R. NICHOLS, Chemist, Boston.

And who commend it in the highest terms For Medicinal Uses. We would also subjoin the following certifica

CHICAGO ASSAY OFFICE, 7 June 10, 1862. We have tested for Lord & Smith a specimen of alco-helic liquor denominated "LYON'S PURE CHIO CATAWBA BRANDY," and have found the same to free from all injurious additions and well adapted r Medicinal and other uses requiring a pure Brandy.

The trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices by ole Agents for the Brandy in Kentucky, Tennand Indiana, and to them all orders must be so

burning coal oil without a chimney.
Il j&b&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st. Rich Parlor Lamps.

THE FINEST LAMPS FOR BURNING COAL OFL.
in the country.
wM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF TOM THUM Night Lamps. One cent for ten hours, light. nljebew WM. SKENE & CO., Bullittst. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

Seltzer Aperient.

Billous and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nansen, Loss of Appe-tite, ludigestion, Acidity of the Stom-ach, Torpidity of the Liver, Goot, Rheumate Affections, Grav-el, Piles, And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.

t beverage, umerous testimonials from professional and other tilemen of the highest standing throughout the ntry, and its steadily increasing popularity for see of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and val-le character, and commend it to the favorable no-of an intelligent public. lanufactured only by TARRANT & CO.,

No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK. And for sale by Druggists generally. HOG CHOLERA!

PATEMEND MAKER 19, 1851,

II AS never been known to fail in the care of Cholers

I in hogs when given according to directions.

I have opened an Office, 283 Jefferson street, caposite
the Louisville aur Frankfort Railrond Door for the sale
of this valuable to dicine. It has been tested in hosfreek of inchanges, as if gover known to fail when the dis-

bottles. The half gallon bottle a worth art outers and trutains meditine county for 100 hose. The quark bottle is worth fire dollars, and contains medicine enough for 50 hose—each bettle having on its label all time deveseave directions for noting.

All orders a companied by each promptly attended to. Persons ordering medicine will recollect the above prices per bottle, with an additional of thirty while for the package of one of the bottles.

This medicine can be obtained of Mourhand & Co., No. 118 Fourth street, betweet Main and the Rivers, Louisvillo, &y. and dawef stack Delivers in the Rivers.

a.5.
we other a negro boy, calling himself Thomas Jeton, about 19 years old, black or copper color, senoto n right temple, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high the about 130 pounds; says he belongs to Rober reson, who resides in Morgan county, Alabams. nil wem Jailer of Hancock co., Ky.

aving succeeded in thousands of cases in e afflicted to sound health, has now entir in offering publicly his

m ructions or Stoppage of Nature

Price One Dollar. DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF

J. BRYANT, General Agent, or any other Advertised Agent, on receipt of the

THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT Danville commerced its session on the lat day of October as usual. Its former pupils are requested to return immediately, and new pupils will be admitted between the ages of 10 and 20 years. For further information, write to

1. A. JACORS, Principal.

L LYON'S

THEOHIO

ed Liquor, and is positively known to be of PERFECT PURITY and of superior flavor.

The Catawba Brandy,

Analytical and Consulting Chemists RAYMOND & TYLER, 74 Fourth st.,

Lamps Without Chimneys.
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS FOR

Tom Thumb Lamps.

This valuable and popular Medicine has unisally received the most favorable recommentions of the Medical Profession and the Public as the most efficient and SALINE APERIENT.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Potsons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valua-ble addition to their Medical Chest. It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful efferves-cent beverage.

The Great Remedy of the Age,

ES Specimens sent gratis, when written for

In support of the above statements, we refer to the

Patent Mica Chimneys.

PATENT MICA CHIMNEYS FOR COAL OIL ATENT MICA CHIMNEYS FOR COAL OIL Lamps, warranted not to break. nlj&b&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

Agricultural.

SELECTIONS FROM ALDERMAN MECHI'S "HOW The history of prej-dice (in agriculture as elsewhere) has always even the same, viz., resistance to innovation and disbelief of progress; but that is no justi-

and disbelief of progress; but that is no justification of despair; on the contrary, the evidence of all time shows that we must fight manfully against the old enemy, and that we shall overcome him by degrees.

The want of drainage on clays is ruinous.
The quantity of meat made on a farm per acre determines the quantity of grain grown. It has often been remarked that amidst miserable land and wretched farming the laborer's cottage garden is like an oasis, but it receives, independently of deeper cultivation, thirty-two times the farmer's quantity of manure, for he knows that on his eighth of an acre of land he cannot expect a crop unless he keeps a pig to make manure.

a pig to make manure.

There are certain fixed expenses on land, whether we grow a large crop or a poor one; rent, tithe, taxes, manual and horse labor, and seed, become a very heavy percentage of charge on a minimum crop, whilst on a max-imum one the expenses are proportionately

on wen and good roads, there is actually ainage, and good roads, there is actually uch less cost of labor than on a poor, un-ained farm, with wide and irregular hedges, een lanes, and choked up ditches; as most

Jon. as Manare.—A farmer once told me he manared his land with tron, and explained that it was the plough which furnished his manare. This is literally time, for there is a love between the air and the soil, which ends in a fructifying attachment if you will but expose them to each other's influence.

The advantage of deep cultivation is particularly shown immediately over the draits, where the earth has been deeply disturbed; many people fancy that it is because it drains quicker, but the truth is that the air has more ready access to the soil.

eady access to the soil. ready access to the soil.

Management is a comprehensive term; it
implies the right man in the right place and
the right thing done at the right time. In every undertaking, warlike or peaceful, it is alike ssential, but particularly so in agriculture, where the fluctuations in weather render fore-

of our general education; why should it not? Let Tail and Tusser range side by side with Homer and Virgil. Agricultural education and apprenticeships for our young farmers are

The question of what may be profitably produced from an acre of land is a very important one. Professor Playfair (a first rate authority), has, I believe, stated that £25 can be and has been produced from one acre of market garden in one year; and we all know full well that in all gardens the produce is abundant compared with field culture. Why it is so needs no reply. "At blithesome morn and dewy eve" the crowds of men, women, and children issuing from market gardens are liv-ing solutions of the problem, and stand in charming relief to the solitary farm laborer, alone in a twenty-acre field, or scattered here nd there over an extensive district, like plums in a school pudding.
Starvation to either man, beast, or plants,

will reduce them to mere skeletons; abundance of suitable food, with cleanliness and warmth, will make them comparative giants. The concentration of manure and its consequences are plainly exemplified at our flower shows, where cnormous masses of flowers and foliage are produced by one solid foot of prepared quantity of soil would fail to produce similar results. No doubt the frequent application of moistore, when requisite, assists in producing this effect; but a knowledge of this fact should

FAIRPAN STATION, Oct. 4, 7 P. M. Information from the front says that our cavairy, under Gen. Stabl, last evening drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap and the possession of it. No enemy remained in sight of Sigel's force, Generals Stahl and Von Steinwehr are upon the railroad, in supporting distance of Schurz. Our cavalry also now hold Buckiand Mills, where recently the rebcis had a pretty strong guard.

Bayard's force holds Aldie and the country botween that point and Sigel's advance. The rebel force at Catlett's Station and Warrenton Janction had not been changed up to yester-

Junction had not been changed up to yester

lay morning.
Union people who have just come in report that there is a rebel force of 5,000 infantry and two thousand cavalry at the town of Warrenton, with some artillery.

New York, Nov. 4.

The New Orleans Delta of the 27th, contains the following items:
The Spanish steamship Cuba arrived this morning from Havana, which port she left on the 21st instant.

Seventy-three Union refugees, a fine ragged set of men, clad in the garb of Texas Rangers, arrived in the city this morning from Matamoras.

THE FIGHT AT CHAPLIN HILLS-THE HEI ISM AND HORRORS OF A BATTLE-FIELD HARRODSBURG, Ky., Oct. 11, 1862.

I purpose to relate, as an eye-witness, the modern incidents of this "Dark and Bloody Ground," which I am confident will surpass, both in heroism and horror, those of the old both in heroism and horror, those of the old "Indian days" of Harrod and Boone, or of any other stricken field, at this, our battle of "Chaplin Hills," fought on October 8th, 1862. General Baell having completed his preparation of the Federal army, had been pressing General Bragg of the rebel army invading Kentucky, from within ten miles of Louisville, by the different roads leading toward Frankfort, Taylorsville, Bardstown, and Shepherdsville, since the lst of October, driving in the rear of his army and cannonading on each the rear of his army and cannonading on each of the roads, with more or less skirmishing each day, as we marched forward, for sevent

each day, as we marched forward, for seventy miles.

Bragg moved his main army from Bards town to Springfield, and as Buell's troops converged near that place on the 6th, Bragg mada a stand to check us east of the town. Heavy cannonading and sheiling took place, and the fruits were several slaughtered men and horses some prisoners, and a devastated country-barns and houses, hay-stacks and fences being swept away by the fire enkindled by bursting shells. Bragg was compelled to fail back.

Again that day he made a stand on the precipitious eastern bank of Pleasant Run. An other engagement took place, Bragg being miles.

ciphions eastern bank of Fleasant Run. An other engagement took place, Bragg being compelled to recede, leaving the same deso lating marks—the face of the dried-up countribeing again swept far and wide as by the besom of destruction. He tried to burn the

som of destruction. He there to bard to be bridge after passing, but was pressed too hard to effect it.

On the morning of the 7th Bragg's rear made a stand and prepared for battle, at an almost impracticable hill for our cavalry and infantry, cast of Lick Run. A few field pieces of ours proved the position to be untenable, and Bragg drew off his pieces and men. On the after-noon of the 7th he made another stand, with noon of the 7th he made another stand, with his rear on the crescent-shaped hills of Chap-lin's branch of Salt river, and planted his ar-tillery, shelling us. Our battery dismounted one of his pieces by our fire, and we forced them over the hill. The rebel troops gave it up (I presume in a mistake), and a great mis-take it proved to be for them, as it was the central stronghold and very key of the whole nosition, proven by the obstinacy with which green lanes, and choked up ditches; as most of my work is done by piece, I can estimate the difference with accury.

Let aim who enters on farming make up his mind to great vicissitudes in price, and in some degree in quantity and quality. It is the history of the past, and will be of the future. If the average is remunerative it is all we can expect.

If you buy five per cent. too cheap, your farming profit is gone. Bear in mind that there are in every market men who are keen and thorough judges of the value of every article. If you are not so, you must find some good judge to act for you, otherwise you will soon fall a victim to superior power.

Let aim who enters on farming make up his mind to great mistake it proved to be for them, as it was the central stronghold and very key of the whole of the next day.

Our army had been marching since October 1st, through a country that afforded but little water for man or beast, and that of a very impure quality. There having been no rain for many weeks (1 may say months), rivers and creeks were dried up. I saw not one drop of running water on the road from Louisville to the battle-field, 70 miles, except a little trick-ling among the loose gravel south of Bloomfield, 20 miles distant. In the lowest places of the beds of streams, were larger or small-If the beds of streams, were larger or small-r pools of impure water, tasting and smelling of the ordure of the cattle of the country, and our horses and mules that had been ridden in

our horses and mules that had been ridden in to drink the flithy compound, frantic to get that as they would be in the deserts of Arabia. Where the shallow pools were rocky the soldiers were fain to fill their canteens far in the night after the cavalry horses had done stirring it. Where there was gravel bottom the poor fellows made a natural filter by scraping holes with their hands near the edge of the water, and you would see a long, dark line waiting patiently through the long hours of the night for it to trickle in, and, filling their canteens, carry it two and three miles to camp. I paid one poor soldier a quarter of a dollar for a drink of his cow ordure and water, and felt that he had done me an inestimable favor. The rebel army had drained all the wells on felt that he had done me an inestimable favor. The rebel army had drained all the wells on their march, and we could only get the slow tricklings into them; as we marched along crowds of our men were waiting around them all the day and night. Not one Federal soldier uttering a complaint that I heard or was there a single quarrel for that which was so precious to cool the tip of the tongue. It will be understood that on this march of two great armies over the same road the horrors of thirst were aggrarated by the condition of it. Each all the day and night. Not one Federal soldier uttering a complaint that I heard or was there a single quarrel for that which was so precious to cool the tip of the tongue. It will be understood that on this march of two great armies over the same road the horrors of thirst were aggravated by the condition of it. Each column of troops could be traced many miles away by the clouds rising from their march at least half a mile high in the air. The dust was instep deep to the infantry. You could not see the semblance of a man on the march in the road, but it all flitted by like a great phantasmagoria or a horrid nightmare dream, day and night, continuously in one living stream of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a score of miles of ampunition and home score as a with chattering teeth the noor survivors.

Harrodsburg on the 7th and on the day of the ight that water was fifteen miles in our rear, and that thirst would be our destruction; that

see ground by an exist food proposed ground and the potential and the potential property in the manner of the manner of the main of the bill and existing of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the main of the bill and the property of the manner of the manner of the main of the

liar curses will be rained down on those who inaugurated this fratricidal strife for nothing but lust of political power or an abstract idea. We held our ground firmly all day and night on our centre. On our right our tide of battle prevailed, and the enemy were swept back past Perryville, and we captured there a large number of prisoners and animunition wagons, which were sent to our rear during the night. On our left were his most determined attacks in the endeavor to force us south, cut off our supply trains from Louisville, and force us into a country more desolate than the one we held. His attacks there were fearful; his men, with reserves, marched from their coverts of wood in solid lines up to our regiments, posted in line of battle, with his artillery playing on them from his cross batteries on the distant hill-tops under cover of the woods. Our batteries had to be placed on open heights, as he had cheap his regiments, posted in and the cover his regiments, as he had cheap his regiments of the search is regiments.

hill-tops under cover of the woods. Our bat-teries had to be placed on open heights, as he had chosen his position of battle on his retreat, and our artillery and infantry were both ex-posed and in full view. His skirmishing in-fantry took every advantage of tree and stump, stonewall and fence, as he came on, and some of our regiments were decimated before the charge and shock of arms took place. He was repulsed and driven back, but came up again and again to the charge in the most gallant and deter-mined manner, and at last, at a fearful cost of

arrived in the city this morning from Matamoras.

They come to join the Union army to return to Texas and fight for their homes and property, from which they have been driven by the secessionists.

Bosron, Nov. 3.

It is reported here that Major General Banks will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry as part of his proposed Texas expedition. The 41st regiment, Col. Chickering, expects to leave for New York on Friday.

Bosron, Nov. 3.

A letter from Accra, west coast of Africe, dated July 18th, states that an earthquake had occurred there on the 10th. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed, and the three forts are in rulns.

one hundred and fifty more arms lying in the same straight line, proving that number had been too severely wounded to carry their arms to the rear when ordered back. There were fifty more lying dead in the same field with their arms beside them, shot before they gained the cover of the next hill, and the enguy checked by the reserve regiment. One regiment of Federal troops from Michigan stood in line of battle awaiting the storm; at the first close volley their standard was shot

stood in line of battle awaiting the storm; at the first close volley their standard was shot away, and the flag torn to shreds; the soldiers beside the standard bearer, caught and flung up in the air the tattered remnants of the stars and stripes until there was a heap of sixteen men shot on the spot. When the broken remnant of the regiment fell back, they carried all the tattered fragments of the old symbol as carefully as a mother bears her child.

The standard of the 79th Pennsylvania Infantry was shot down six times, and as often

ared aloft, and when forced from the field The 9th Pennsylvania Regiment of Cavalry sent out three times in solid column to draw the fire of the different batteries of the enemy that were concealed—was rained upon by cross batteries with every conceivable artil-lery missile. With no orders to move, and unable to return the long range fire, they sat on their horses like statues, excepting those

on their horses like statues, excepting those who were struck, and went to the rear. When ordered off the field each time, they went off at a slow parade walk, disdaining to strike a trot, after receiving fire for two hours.

One Federal regiment, the 16th Michigan, and a Georgia rebel regiment, met in line of battle in open field; they deliberately planted their standards at 40 vards distance from each other, and stood and loaded, aimed and fired; buth flags were shot down—the Georgia both flags were shot down—the Georgia regiment almost totally destroyed, and their banner captured. In front of the destroyed Illinois regiment was a worm fence, from which the rebel

soldiers took such deadly aim; in nearly every eyes-in the ashes of the fence lay a scorche eyes—in the ashes of the fence lay a scorched and blackened mass of humanity, a roasted man, and to all appearances, from their struggles, many of them only wounded when the fire caught them. The death of our poor men, even with all the agonies of thirst on them, in the scorching sunshine and the dust and the chilling of the long, cold October night, was merciful compared with the tortures these men met in the slow but sure approach of the flames creeping along the fence to the spot where they lay writhing. A flock of sheep were in the field; the carcasses of the dead ones lay scattered about, and the wounded ones crept into the same fence corners with the men, and man and beast were roasted and charred together.

The terrible inhumanity of the commanders of this rebel army is proven by the fact that

charred together.

The terrible inhumanity of the commanders of this rebel army is proven by the fact that on the left they had driven us back on our second line of battle. They had possession of that part of the field, and held it until they retreated at day dawn. During that time their dead and living were literally roasted (it is the actual, horrible fact). Our dead, and many of our wounded, lay there stripped by them of all their coats, hats, and shoes, and some of them of pants, and in the morning they raised their heads with ghastly chattering jaws, unable to speak, and fell back senseless. There was many a wounded man who was stripped who had the life frozen out of him on that bleak hillside on the cold October night when it required blankets or a fire to keep a sound, well-clothed man comfortable. The enemy carried, through the day and night, his thousands upon thousands of wounded to his rear, crowding and crushing them into Perryville to overflowing, and into every farm house, shed, and stable within three miles of his line of battle. Gardens and orchards were strewn with them. As usual, the fierce cannonading brought on a rain; the evening of the 9th was cold and chilly—niercing to the very hone. I went to one of

rebel soldiers lying on the right, centre, and left in an extent of six miles of the line of battle, their commanders marching off leav-ing them unburied—never even sending in a

by thousands, or travel to their graves through long weary years of pain from wounds never to be healed, and with amputated limbs, begging their bread from door to door.

We have since pressed his army to Harrodsburg, where he made preparations for another battle. He burnt the bridges and left the ground on our approach. We are now pressing his rear closely south and east. If he makes any more stands, we may expect to have these horrors re-enacted again and again until this invading army is swept from Kentucky, which they have devastated as a plague tucky, which they have devastated as a plague of locusts would. LOCHIEL.

[For the Louisville Journal.] POLYDAMAS. How art thou fallen in thy strength, oh! thou Whose years sat like a chaplet on thy brow, Whereon no leaflet cast a shade, Glowing as though undoomed to fade.

What human tongue can grief like this unfold? I stand alone as David stood of old, When to the all-pitying One Rose his heart's cry, "my son! my son Swift at that word how myriad memories pour Impetuous o'er my soul, until once more I see thee in youth's morning glow Ere that dear form in dust lay low.

Of noble mien and goodly to behold So proud, so brave, yet gentle too as bold, Of loving heart, by loving won, Thou leav'st mine desolate, my son. As he who, peerless in his deeds of skill, And manly strength, did set his might and will Against the Ruler of the world, And met the fate upon him hurled,—

So thou, in youthful pride and vigor strong Wild with mistaken sense of shame and wrong, Didst dare thy fate, in evil hour Seeking to stay a tottering power. Thy fall untimely, since He orders all,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. Mashington, Nov. 2.

A scouting party in the direction of Dumfries reports that they met a body of rebel cavalry about seven miles this side of that place and were compelled to retreat. They obtained information that rebel reinforcements are constantly arriving at Warrenton.

The advance which so far has taken place slowly but surely into Virginia will be accelerated to a rate which will, ere long, bring us to the main body of the enemy, or, at least,

to the main body of the enemy, or, at least, to where they are supposed to be. One of the striking features of the advance so far has been the almost entire cessation of stragglers. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 2d, 9 P. M. Some and the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Phillimont about 11 o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retired to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Infantry was shot down six times, and as often

a small town three miles beyond.

Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded.

The enemy's force consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed. This morning Pleasanton renewed the at-tack at 8 o clock. At 10 o clock he was rein-forced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock to-day was 1 killed, and 4 wounded. During the action a rebel caisson exploded by one of our shells. The enemy's loss is un-known.

General McClellan visited the front thi morning. A heavy dust was observed to-day at Ashby's Gap. In what direction the rebels are moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of rebel troops were, at last advices, advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but no more is known

New York, Nov. 2.

The Washington Star says the Richmond
Examiner quotes gold at 250 premium, and
silver \$2 premium, and advancing.

Washington Nov. 2. WASHINGTON, NOV. 2.

The Navy Department has called for proposals for the construction of one or more iron-clad steamers, to be built entirely of iron, and of about 7,300 tons burthen. The bids will be received until the 24th inst. will be received until the 24th inst.

This indicates that the Department desires to pursue the work with the utmost dispatch. This vessel will be the longest one afloat, being double the number of tuns of the Adriatic.

The Confederates are having trouble with the Florida Indians, who are committing all manner of depredations. General Magruder passed through Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, to take command of the Southwestern Department of the Confederate

itates.

Wood, Commissioner for exchange of civil risoners, arrived this morning from Fortress donroe. He states that next week several undred prisoners will be exchanged, incluting all the Kentuckians now in Richmond risons. Twelve secesh prisoners and three ontrabands were brought up by the Potomac Flotilla to day.

contrabands were brought up by the Potomac Flotilla to-day.

A letter, received in this city from a person in position in the Western Department, says that Price's army is reorganizing, and that his advance guard is within eighteen miles of Bolivar. Notwithstanding his losses, he must have thirty thousand men, eight thousand of whom are exchanged prisoners from Salisbury. He threatens equally Bolivar and Corinth, and, if he moves, may make for either point. and, if he moves, may make for either point. We are constantly on the qui vive. If he has no more than thirty thousand men we shall probably beat him again, but vast injustice has been done to this force by not recruiting it

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHEATLAND, YA., NOV. 3, 8 P. M.

To His Excellency the President:
I have just received a despatch from General McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap. When General Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cayalry, who was at once

When General Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry. who was at once driven out by a column of from five to six thousand infantry.

The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side.

Gen. Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at three o'clock this afternoon, exploding one of their caisson's and capturing ten of their wounded.

(Signed)

A. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

and night, continuously in one living stream of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a score of miles of ammunition and baggage wagons. Our front moved in day and encamped as far as the eye could see the fires on the hill sides and in the valleys at night; the rear moved on at night to encamp in the day. Men and horses were choked and strangled, and dust! dust!! dust!!! and no relief of rain or water to check the suffering.

It is over now, but I have a recollection of it that will last me to my grave. The enemy knew they had us in the "dry valley," and were determined to keep us there at any expense of blood and men. They boasted at the soider's hasty burial, and I was confident, as well as with chattering teeth the poor survivors begged to have their blankets dried at the fire, that the cold night air had slain as many as our bullets had done.

The miserably weak rebel hospital force left to cope with the awful work before them were totally unable to attend to their wants at any of their hospitals, but death was fast making the rebel army, to return to the work less. The amputated legs and arms were lying piled up like cord wood.

The Federal dead were all buried by their comrades on the 9th and 10th. On the morning of the 10th I estimated three thousand dead rebel hospital force left to cope with the awful work before them were to totally unable to attend to their wants at any of their hospitals, but death was fast making the of eight of their wounded. (Signed)

A. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

The Times has the following: A short time since, Mr. Carpenter, of Angeroni District, went one day into Virginia to persuade his son, a volunteer in the rebel army, to return bome. While absent from his home, a number of negroes attacked his house early one morning of the 10th I estimated three thousand dead rebell has a sum and a s through the remoustrances of their mistress, were inally let off with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. These events occurred within sight of our gunboats on the Potomac.

and fall on the rear of the army under Scho-field, and take Springfield and cut off our upplies.

A despatch from Colonel Boyd has been re-ceived by General Davidson, stating that La-tear had returned to Patterson. He went to

patch.

General Pleasanton occupied Upperville this afternoon after a spirited engagement with the enemy of about 4 hours. We had none killed but several wounded.

The rebels left three of their killed on the

There was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumors of the invasion of Maryland by way of Downsville are not believed. The last reports from the rear show these reports to be unfounded.

The army is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of the want of

more cavalry, a want that is greatly felt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. The prize steamer Angelia, from Port Royal on the 1st, arrived this evening. She was cap-

on the 1st, arrived this evening. Dis what we have the gunboat Flag and bark Restless while trying to run the blockade off Charleston. Her Captain, two engineers, and thirteen of her crew were captured with her. She is loaded with arms and ammunition. The rest of the crew are aboard the steamer Florida, which sailed on the 1st for this piace.

The prize steamer Scotia is repairing at Hilton Head, and will sail in a few days for New York. She is also loaded with powder and mmunition. Gen. Mitchell died at Beaufort on the 30th of

rellow fever, which is prevailing there. KANSAS CITY, NOV. 4. A fight took place yesterlay between a por-cion of Col. Catherwood's Sixth Cavalry, Mis-couri State Militia, and Quantrell. Quantrel courned a train of twelve wagons, killing nine men and taking twenty-five prisoners. Catherwood pursued him, and came up with him near Rose Hill, defeated him in a pitched battle, and is now again in pursuit of him.

Notice has been issued by Admiral Porter that gunboats will leave Cairo three times a week, and leave Memphis for Cairo in the same way. All steamboats can have protection up and down by applying to the commanding officers of those places. Steamboats can leave cetter on the way up by giving noan load cotton on the way up by giving no The bridges between Bolivar and Grand Junction were completed to-day, and it is believed trains will commence running to-

Prisoners just returned to Memphis from Little Rock report but 500 rebel troops there, the main body having gone to reinforce Gen. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. The Secretary of War has ordered a mili-tary commission to be organized to inquire into the conduct of Major-General Buell in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by General Bragg; his failure to relieve Munfordville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his allowing the forces

of Gen. Bragg to escape from Kentucky with-out capture or loss in attacking them; and also his operations in Tennesse and Kentucky. The court to be held in Cincinnati. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) October 4, 4 P. M. }
Last night it was uncertain whether the cossession of Ashby's Gap would be contested

Every preparation was made to force it if

circumstances made it necessary, but the rebels retreated this morning, leaving our troops in undisputed possession of the mountain. CAIRO, Nov. 2. There has been no arrival from Memphi

There has been no arrival from Memphis since yesterday, and we are consequently without news from that quarter, other than that forwarded this morning.

Important movements are being made in General Grant's army, and you may expect to hear of a battle momentarily. Gen. Grant with blank division of the army of Tennessee, has probably entire possession of Grand Junction to-night, or he is fighting from there to Holly Springs, which is but thirty or forty miles distant. I confidently predict that his headquarters will be in the latter place in a week. I have more which would be interesting to relate, but I am told that its publication would be contraband. tion would be contraband.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7.

The Charleston Mercury gives an account of the capture of the storeship Scotia while on her way from Nassau, N. P., to that port. She was commanded by T. S. Libby, of Charleston—the person who ran a privateer from that port and was captured, and made his escape from Boston. The Scotia, when captured, had on board a valuable cargo—106 tons of merchandise, consisting of shoes, blankets, &c.

A letter of marque and reprisal has been issued to a certain officer of a splendid vessel, which is to sail soon from some Confederate port. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7.

which is to sail soon from some Confederate port.

The Whig says that Gen. Jackson has destroyed all of that portion of the B. & O. R. R. from North Mountain to Shepherdstown, tearing up the rails and burning the tires. The large machine shop and depot buildings at Martinsburg were fired and destroyed.

The Whig also says the Secretary of War has caused an order to be issued to officers commanding camps of instruction to cause the enrollment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. It cannot be denied that the law under which this is done is unpopular if not odious among a large class of our citizens.

Recently the British man-of-war Rinaldo appeared at the foot of Canal street, New Orleans, assumed a hostile attitude, demanding from the authorities the release of Jas. Syme, a druggist, an English subject confined in Fort Pickens, and indemnification for the seizure of his person and property in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Butler

of his person and property in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Butler requested ten days to consider.

who have additional details of the recent rout of Burbridge's guerillas at Bellinger's Mills, a southeastern Missouri.

The forces of Dewey and Lazear formed a junction beyond Pittman's Ferry.

Dewey had a running fight for fifteen miles with guerillas of Burbridge and Col. Green. Our loss was trivial. Several of the enemy's officers were taken prisoners.

Lazear chased a detachment of Boone's men from Van Buren to Ballinger Mills, five miles this side of Pocahontas. The killed, wounded, and captured of the enemy amount to 236, Cur loss is I killed and 4 wounded.

Prisoners say they had orders from Hindman to make a forced march to Springfield, and fall on the rear of the army under Scholand fall on the rear of the a

Brisco, of Elizabethtown.
On the 28th inst., at Westport, Ky., by Rev. Gabriel
Moore, B. F. Morelland, of Trimble county, to Miss
Hattie Walker, of Westport, Oldham county, Ky.

DIED,

A despatch from Colonel Boyd has been received by General Davidson, stating that Lazear had returned to Patterson. He went to Pocahontas, drove the enemy across the river, followed him several miles, and made many important captures.

He had only three men wounded and on taken prisoner. The enemy lost 20 killed, 40 horses, and 80 stand of arms. Dewey also arrived with a number of prisoners, having lost two, wounded, and inflicted heavy loss upon the releis.

Important letters have been captured. It is ascertained that Jackson is at Little Rock.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac up the valley on the left side of the Bine Ridge is being pushed forward with all despatch.

General Pleasanton occupied Upperville this afternoon after a spirited engagement with the enemy of about 4 hours. We had none in the control of the sealer of the same to t

Depot 104 South Tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila. morning.

The 'Good Shepherd': may have taken the lamb this beem to keep us from straying from the fold.

"The lovely bul, so young and fair, Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In Paradise would bloom."

Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels are endeavoring to hold.
Our troops now hold all the Gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that to morrow.

Just came to show how sweet a flower, in Paradise would bloom."

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S cel-brated Hair Dye

ever been, with the exception of the want of FACTORY No. 81 Barciny Street, New York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

HELMBOLD'S

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY For diseases of the BLADDER, RIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

CompoundFluidExtractBuchu,

This medicine increases the power of digestion as acties the absorbents into healthy action, by which he watery or calcarcous depositions and all unnatur-niar gements are reduced, as well as pain and inflan-nation, and is good for Men, Women, or Children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, For weakness arising from excesses, habits of dissipa-tion, early indiscretions or abuse, attended with

the following disposition to exertion, Loss of power, bifficulty of bre Loss of memory,
Weak nerves,
Horror of disease,
Dimness of vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the skin,
Universal lassitude of the
muscular system,
These symptoms, if allowed to go en, which this
medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotence, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, In one of which the patient may expire.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The Records of the Insane Asylums

and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Invariably does.

A trial will convince the most skeptical,

Females---Females, OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CON-

TEMPLATING MARRIAGE. In many affections peculiar to females THE EXTRACT BUCHU s unequalled by any other remedy, as in chlorosis,

No Family should be without it.

HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES I their stages at little expense, little or no cet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It quent desire and gives strength to urinate, removing obstructions, preventing and

Perhaps After Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Male or Female, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! Helmbold's highly concentrated compound FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick,
Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and member of the Royal College
of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on medicine.

Extract Ruchy.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman, of the city of Philadelphia, H.T. Helmboid, who, being dultworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic no mercury, or other in, crious drugs, but are purely exceptable.

H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of N wM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth st., above Race, Phila.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations, Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu, Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla, Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash. 83 Sold by all Druggists everywhere. lelmbold's. Take no other. Cut out this nent and send for it, and avoid imposition of

ON THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862, A neero man, calling himself STEVE, was committed to the Bullitt county jail as runaway slave. He is about 23 years of age, copper colskin, no beard, slim visage and high forehead, small scar on his left cheek (caused by a lick). Says he belongs to Mrs. White, of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

DESERTED. HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG'T KY. VOLS., Rockcastle county, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862. Rockcastle county, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862. J

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS HAVE
deserted from the 24th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers at various times since January 1, 1862:
Company A-Richard J. Buskell, Isaac B. Axton,
Robt. Harlind, George W. Hoover, and Thomas May,
residents of Ohio county, Ky.; Willis Lucas, Mark R.
Mills, and George W. Kussell. McLean county, Ky.
Company B-Jos. J. Bobbett and Felix G. Cobbs,
Butler county, Ky.; Thomas Cowan, Harrison T. Comell, Edward Griffith, John C. Hunsaker, Thomas C.
Jones, Thomas J. Lewallen, Watkins J. Lewa len,
James M. Pedigo, John M'Lish, Duncan Penman,
George M. Phillips, James Robertson, and John Short,
Ohto County, Ky.; Wisson S. Bell and Wm. S. Dun-

COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BUR-lington, Boone county, Ky., on Saturday, the 20th inst., TWO RUNAWAY NE-and BOB.

very black, about 40 years of age, nearly tiously.

Bob is also black, about 18 years of age, 5 feet inches high, heavy set, and weight about 135 pounds. He had on when committed brown or butternut jean pantaloons, crossbarred calico or gincham army shirt and army shoes. Cales himself Bob Barnett.

Both say they are from Dyer county, Tennessee, and they are 'rom Dyer county, Tennessee, as with the rebel army for the last nii JOSEPH PERKINS, Jailer of Boone county

Estray Notice. ATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jeffer-on County, J

TAKEN UP BY SIGUERT OYLER, A

street, between Brook and Floyd streets, in ty

y of Louisville, Ky., a SORREL MARE, about

ars old, 15 hands high, shod all round, left hind fo

ite, blaze face, and stifled in the left hip joint; y

day 8406

nder my hand this 14th day of October. 186 J. M. STEPHENS, J. P. J. C Sheriff's Sale. 8. FRAIZE, S. B. C. Hardinsburg, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862-w8*

RUNAWAYS.

SIX NEGROES, OF THE FOLLOWing descriptions, were committed as runaways to the jail of Hardin county, Ky.

A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Jackson
belonging to some gentleman in Green county, Ky,
is about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 30 or 34 years old
of dark complexion, with rather thin goatee and
light mustache, and weighs about 145 or 120 pounds.

A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is King David
and that he belongs to Jesse Harlow, near Hardeville
and that he belongs to Jesse Harlow, near Hardeville seighs about 160 pounds, and is name is NEGRO MAN, who says his name is A NEGRO MAN, who says his name

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medi cine for unpleasant or dangerous diseases. NOTICE. ON THE 22D DAY OF SEPTEMBER. 1862, THREE NEGRO MEN and THREE NEGRO WOMEN, calling themselves

On the 3d day or felty. 1882, a negro boy calling himself AARO's GILEROY, was committed to the Jefferson county lail as a runaway lave. He is about 2d pears of age, daily sence h skir, 5 feet 14 inches high weighting 123 ibs. sence h skir, to beard, round face, high freshead as dehest bures, broad ac ons the foreth ad. and has a top ish appearance. Sa she belongs to Beneath the act of the state of the sta

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. R. M. INGALLS, Commission Merchant, WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY and omity dealers to his stock of B O'S, SHOEN, and HATE, which are off-red at manus acturers prices. These code comprise the history at it send fairly to be, and many kinds are fixed at LESS THAN PRESENT COST to close consignments. R. M INGALLS, 436 Main street, up white, b tween Fourth and Fif hists, a 19 with

Palmeit PATENT LEG&ARM PHILADELPHIA. THIS ARM and HAND are so perfect indications or nature that the wearer's loss is quite unnoticed. The Patent Leg has been in use 14 years, and the inventor has received (over all competition) Afric most when the principal cities of the world; among which are the principal cities of the world; among which are the great Medals of the World's Exhibitisms in London and New York. Nearly 8, on timbs in daily use, and an in creasing patronage indicate the satisfaction the Palmes Leg has given. The Original Patent has been extended and the inventor has removed to the establishment No 1,800 Checkunt street, built (at an expense of \$35.00 expressly for the business. Framphiets, giving full information, emit grails to every applicant.

de5 wiy B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Ar tist

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physio



Ou the 28th and a same, 1822, a neero boy calling into A.J. SEPH D. VI E w a complited to the Jeff rs in Count. Jail as a runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, a Iright mularle, 5 leef. Igh weighing 160 pounds, round in if a c and some freezhes, v y time eyebrows a die w for head, hair incined t be staght, sho t flat now, neet and slimmade, and intelligent. Says he belongs to Win. Hall-good, of Tinesno bia. Ala.

The own r can come toward prove prop rty, and jay charges, or he will be deal with as the law regain a jud 3dd st.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C. NOTICE.

or he will be u ... W R.

On the 6th day of July, 1853, a peer man, calling himself bank, was committed to the Jefferson country hall as a rungaway siave. He is about its years of are. light brown skin. 5 feet in about its years of are. light brown skin. 5 feet in about its years of are. light brown skin. 5 feet in about its years of are. light brown skin. 5 feet in about its years of are. light brown skin. 5 feet in about its years of a skin brown skin. 5 feet in a story of the light of the light of Tennes-

RUNAWAY.

A SLAVE, TAKEN UP AS A RUNAWAY, is new in the jail of Hart county. He says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Carre Crenshaw, of Sunner county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 55 inches high, of black color, and

Jailer of Livingston county

GLOVIR & CO

ON the 20th day of June 1802 a negro girl, call i g hr s f SAK AH. was c. m.mitteutorin Jeff r ou c-unty Jailas a runaway siave. She is about eighteen years of are, dark mulatto color, five et one inch high, weiching feul r, delicat-form, sud a fee-ble health: un of h. kin and low on head, and a sea-tifur at of waved hur; rather delicate fa utres lays she b longe t. William Bell, of St. Lonis, So.

will be deast with as the law requirer. W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C. NOTICE. On the 30th day of June, 1862, a negro boy alling himself Halve E.L., was committed to the effection co-my juli sea manay lave. He is bout 15 years of age dark brown skr., 5 feet 12 sel, weighine 10 lbs. r upd full face, smooth

Lo k Weas! . of Rutherford evan by, State of Tennessen, and near the town of Smyras.

The water can come "two d proce property, and past the gas, or he will be d. at with as the law required. im 18 distent of W.K. "HOM'S J. J. C.

On the 21d day, f May, 1863, a negro men, calling brime of GREPN was commetted to the Jef from count. in las runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, black clor. 5 fe t & necks ishing 18 younds, no oath ckn, no beard, elling 18 younds.